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## North Korea Rejects Plan For Reactors From Seoul

**Surprise Setback to Pact Leads U.S. to Question Pyongyang's Pledge**

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has rejected a draft U.S. contract spelling out terms for the construction of two light-water nuclear reactors on its territory because Washington insists that the reactors be supplied by South Korea, according to senior U.S. officials.

The rebuff over the weekend was an unexpected setback to U.S. efforts to carry out the central element of the comprehensive nuclear accord that Washington reached with Pyongyang in October. The rejection has also raised new questions in Washington about North Korea's overall commitment to carrying out the accord, the officials said.

It was unclear whether the North's position represented a major stumbling block to carrying out the accord or merely a bargaining tactic. Additional talks are scheduled for next month.

Under the accord, Washington pledged to arrange for financing and construction of the two reactors to compensate North Korea for dismantling its present nuclear program, which U.S. and allied officials maintained was designed to produce an arsenal of nuclear weapons.

During its long negotiations with Washington, Pyongyang objected for a time to letting Seoul assume a central role in the reactor project, U.S. officials said. But Washington was able to wear down North Korea's resistance by pointing out repeatedly that no other nation was willing to finance the bulk of the project.

By the time the accord was signed, the officials said, North Korean negotiators clearly understood that South Korea's financial contribution was conditioned on being named the principal reactor supplier. But the understanding was not spelled out in the text of the accord, a circumstance that U.S. officials said stemmed only from their desire to avoid unduly complicating the negotiations.

The U.S. officials said that, as a result, they were surprised when a senior North Korean Economics Ministry official told his U.S. counterpart during contract talks in Berlin last week that Pyongyang could not agree to language clearly identifying Seoul as the supplier.

"They are still fighting that issue," an official said, speaking on condition that he not be named. Another official said that North Korea evidently objected to the depiction of South Korea out of national pride, noting that the two nations have never formally declared an end to hostilities after the 1950-53 Korean War.

U.S. officials suggested that the accord might not be carried out if North Korea did not eventually relent.

The reactors must be of South Korean design, U.S. officials said.

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Women in Kuito, Angola, clearing rubble from the road in front of the colonial-era governor's palace.

## Angola Staggers Toward Peace

**A Shattered Nation Bears Scars of Civil War's Fury**

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

KUITO, Angola — In the public plaza in the center of town, women methodically dig out the weeds that have grown between the white ceramic bricks. It is a task for the mad, or the achingly hopeful.

The grand colonial-era governor's palace that looms just behind them — once pretty in pink pastels and orange tiles — has no roof. Its interior is rubble; its walls a mosaic of bullet holes.

The rest of Kuito — a provincial capital and once the stateliest jewel of Angola's central highlands — is the same. There are roughly 1,000 masonry structures in this city of 100,000 people. Three or four dozen still have roofs intact. Not one has escaped war damage.

In the street, a girl who appears to be about 7 picks up a dead rat and flings it at a playmate, who seems more amused than perturbed. In the central market, adults wend their way past the war debris as if in a daze, still numb from 16 months of siege, shelling and house-to-house combat that took 20,000 to 30,000 lives. On the wall of one bombed-out building, even the graffiti weep: "Here we all cry, 1-14-94."

Kuito 1995 conjures images of Berlin or Hiroshima 1945. The scale is smaller, the locale more remote, but the devastation is no less complete. This is ground zero of Africa's longest-running civil war. The fighting began 20 years ago as a contested square on the Cold War chessboard, took a timeout for peace in 1991 and 1992, then resumed with less international connivance but more internal fury following a disputed election 28 months ago.

Kuito, pristine through early 1993, was laid to ruins in the renewed round of fighting.

Now another fragile peace pact has been worked out in Angola. It was signed Nov. 19 by representatives, but not the leaders, of the formerly Marxist government of President José Eduardo dos Santos and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the formerly pro-West rebel movement headed by Jonas Savimbi and known as UNITA.

Despite a string of minor infractions on both sides, the cease-fire has held for 2½ months — long enough for the shell-shocked townsfolk here to start tending their public gardens.

On Wednesday in New York, the UN Security Council is expected to approve sending up to 7,100 troops to Angola in the hope of cementing the peace process. The mission would represent a second chance for both the United Nations and the Angolan combatants. The approval is expected even in the face of mounting worldwide skepticism about UN blue helmets and isolation.

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## After Kazakh Dream, Russians Face Reality of 'Home'

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

AKMOLA, Kazakhstan — Vyacheslav and Tatiana Shapkin, Russians born in Kazakhstan, have had enough. The state collective farm where they live has not paid them in six months. They are selling everything they own.

They are doing what 300,000 other ethnic Russians in Kazakhstan did in 1994: They are moving back to a Russia they barely know.

The Shapkins are part of one of the largest migrations in the world since the end of the Cold War — the quiet, humiliating flight of nearly 3 million Russians in the last

three years from the former Soviet empire to a Russia that does not much want them, except as a focus for nationalist propaganda. Their departure is stripping the struggling and newly independent countries like Kazakhstan of talent and of their multinational character.

"Here we're hanging between earth and sky," said Mr. Shapkin, 33, sitting in the crowded office of Lad, or "Concord," a Slavic association that will bring their internal passports to the Russian Embassy in the capital, Alma-Ata, and register them as Russian citizens.

"It may be more or less O.K. in the cities, but in the countryside we've become the hostages of politicians," he added. "There's new pressure every day from Kazakh nationalists."

Problems are mounting high in northern Kazakhstan, which is dominated by ethnic Russians and hence one of the most important fault lines from the former Soviet Union. There is much tinder for those who want to set it afire to begin reordering the post-Soviet world into a Slavic empire, splitting Kazakhstan.

Russian nationalists from Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn to Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, who grew up in Alma-Ata, regard the border between the two countries as both fake and temporary, and usually refer to this region as "southern Siberia."

But even centrist Russians regard oil- and mineral-

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## Algeria Jails 2 Islamists in New Blow to Peace Hopes

**House Arrest Is Ended, Raising Fears That War Will Become Bloodier**

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a major blow to hopes of a negotiated settlement in Algeria, the authorities have returned leaders of the Islamic opposition to a military prison, ending their stay under house arrest in Algiers where they were allowed to use phones and faxes and to meet with other politicians.

The government's decision was not officially announced and has yet to be confirmed, but it follows a steady deterioration in peace prospects over the past few months.

A figure in the Islamic opposition, Rabih Kebir, who is a political refugee in Germany, confirmed that he had lost contact with Abassi Madani, the president of the Islamic Salvation Front, Algeria's largest political opposition party, and his deputy, Ali Belhadj, at the end of last week.

Other opposition figures said Tuesday that the two men had been taken back to the Blida military jail outside the capital where they had been held since 1991, largely in isolation.

Mr. Madani, 65, and Mr. Belhadj, who is in his mid-30s, command the Islamic Salvation Front, an umbrella organization with great influence over the Islamic political opposition as well as the various armed Islamic factions fighting to overthrow the government.

Algerian senior officials and cabinet ministers have repeatedly accused Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj of refusing to condemn acts of terrorism by Islamic groups under their command, including a particularly bloody bombing of police headquarters on Jan. 30 that took the lives of 42 people and wounded more than 280.

Mr. Belhadj, who is by far the most militant Islamist figure in the Algerian opposition, has also given instructions to smuggled letters to armed militants to intensify the war against the army, these government officials also assert.

The opposition maintains, however, that the military-dominated government of Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi deliberately aborted chances of a dialogue last month when it rejected proposals from eight Islamist and secularist parties for a cease-fire in return for the release of political prisoners.

Opposition parties, meeting in Rome, also demanded the resumption of interrupted free elections and the immediate formation of a transitional "national unity" government to succeed military rule.

The Algerian government rejected these demands out of hand, and last week also rebuffed a proposition from President François Mitterrand of France that the European Union be host to a peace conference among Algerians, calling it interference.

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### AGENDA

#### Clinton Intervenes in Baseball Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton, said to be "exasperated," summoned major league baseball players and team owners to the White House on Tuesday after a mediator failed to make progress in the player strike. Mr. Clinton had met with the mediator, W.J. Utery, who presented his proposal to resolve the dispute. The plans were not made public, and it was not clear what Mr. Clinton could do. Earlier article, Page 21.

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##### Rash of Strikes Across France

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 0.34	Down 0.57%
3837.39	110.67

The Dollar	Time close	Previous close
New York	1.5367	1.5314
DM	1.5565	1.56
Yen	99.425	99.45
FF	6.3125	6.3006

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HATS OFF — An Orthodox Jew in Jerusalem running after his hat, carried off by high winds in the city on Tuesday.

## In Nod to Peace, Irish Chief Lifts Emergency Act

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Ireland's Parliament on Tuesday lifted a longtime anti-terrorism "state of emergency," another symbolic display of its confidence that an era of peace has come to Northern Ireland.

Prime Minister John Bruton sponsored the move, one of several he has taken in recent weeks to show his new government's commitment to the Northern Ireland peace process. Last week, for the same purpose, Ireland granted early release to six Irish Republican Army prisoners.

Under Ireland's Emergency Powers Act, a state of emergency that gave the police special powers of detention was enacted at the outbreak of World War II to combat subversives and then revived in 1976 after the British ambassador to Ireland was assassinated by the IRA in Dublin.

While the IRA committed most of its violence in Northern Ireland, it used the Republic of Ireland to the south to plan attacks and to store arms and explosives.

Mr. Bruton, whose Fine Gael party came into office late last year, said that the more than five months of peace since the IRA and then its Protestant paramilitary counterparts declared a cease-fire had allowed the government to lift the state of emergency.

The IRA and Protestant paramilitaries are in talks with the British government on how to surrender explosives, arms and ammunition. The Irish police announced Tuesday that they had discovered 12,000 rounds of IRA ammunition near Dublin.

Irish authorities still have extraordinary powers to fight terrorism under other laws. The move Tuesday was seen in part as a prod to Britain to begin relaxing some of the unusual judicial and police powers it exercises in Northern Ireland under anti-terrorism laws.

## The Hotel Minibar Goes All Out (and the Profits Keep Going Up)

By Edwin McDowell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hotel minibars, long a source for weary business travelers looking for a quiet drink after a hard day on the road, are now becoming veritable self-ser-

vice hazards where almost anything that fits inside is available — for a price.

The usual array of snacks, sodas and spirits is still offered, of course, but nowadays the highly profitable guest-room refreshment centers also dispense vitamins, disposable cameras, condoms and more. No longer the province of luxury hotels and resorts, minibars are showing up in midpriced hotel rooms — and even finding their way into economy lodgings.

Hotels are expanding their minibars, which have been around for 20 years, because they are such money-makers. A can of Coca-Cola, for instance, is marked up to \$2.50.

"In-room bars typically account for only 2 percent of the food and beverage turnover, but 20 percent of its profits," said Andreas Jacobs, chairman and chief executive of the privately held Minibar

Group of Switzerland, which owns several companies in the United States and Canada that sell and install minibars and offer consulting services.

David Dressler, room service manager at the Four Seasons Hotel in New York, would not provide specific numbers, but he said minibars were "a tremendous profit center."

Tastes of minibar users once ran heavily to alcoholic beverages, but that is no longer true. Of the top 10 sellers in 1993, colas outsold light beer by a 4-to-1 ratio, and bottled water outsold light beer 3 to 1.

Other items available in minibars include books, T-shirts, golf balls, playing cards, hosiery, greeting cards, sunglasses, lip balm and condoms.

"Condoms come in our 'care package,' and they're almost as big a seller in our minibars as Pringles," a snack food, said

Amílcar Rivera, who oversees the minibars at the Mondrian Hotel in West Hollywood, California.

These days, many guests are disappointed if their room lacks a minibar. Visitors from Europe and South America, where minibars are widespread, are particularly fond of the amenity.

"Until about six months ago we only had minibars in about 450 of the 2,400 rooms in our two hotels," said Leora S. Halpern, a spokeswoman for the Sheraton New York and the Sheraton Manhattan. "But so many guests wrote on comment cards that they wanted minibars, now we have them in every room."

As a result of the shift in attitudes, the self-dubbed "refreshment center" industry is euphoric. "We expect to grow 16 to 20 percent a year over the next few years," said Stephen Reid, executive vice president

of Minibar North America in Maryland. No firm numbers exist, but estimates of total sales of items from minibars run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Prices of minibar products are also starting to come down. Some hotels have found that they can sell even more and that guests complain less about high markups.

But hotel guests have found plenty of ways to vent their feelings about the high prices at most minibars.

Some guests, for instance, have been known to drain cans of soda and beer by punching a hole in the bottom, or to replace the clear liquor in miniature bottles with tap water.

As a result, more hotels are installing computerized minibars that sense when an item has been removed and record transactions instantly, through a cable television channel or an extra telephone line.



# An American in Haiti/Duty or Poor Judgment?

## Officer Faces Court-Martial After 'Rights Inspection'

By Anna Husarska  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's justification for U.S. military intervention in Haiti in September — to protect the human rights of Haitians — was often pooh-poohed as rhetorical, a dressing-up of the more mundane mission: preventing Haitian refugees from reaching U.S. shores. For many Americans, Mr. Clinton's words were pure wind.

Not for Captain Lawrence P. Rockwood. Captain Rockwood, a counterintelligence officer in the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army, took his commander in chief at his word, believing he had the duty to protect the human rights of Haitians come what may. As a result, Captain Rockwood will be court-martialed.

The conflict is simple and timeless. Captain Rockwood's "officer evaluation report," dated Nov. 21, 1994, and signed by his superiors, states: "CPT Rockwood demonstrated exceedingly poor professional judgment on 30 SEP 94 by failing to report to duty, leaving the JTF [Joint Task Force] compound without authorization and going to Port-au-Prince National Penitentiary and demanding to conduct human rights inspections without the authority of the Commander of the Joint Task Force."

Captain Rockwood, citing both General George C. Marshall — his military hero — and the Dalai Lama — his spiritual teacher — says that a good soldier cannot be blindly obedient. He likes to quote the judge at the trial of Lieutenant William Calley, accused of ordering the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, who said, "A soldier is a reasoning agent, obliged to respond, not as a machine, but as a person."

Why would an officer in good standing knowingly risk a 15-year career aggressively pursuing human rights violations beyond the wishes of his superiors? Perhaps because when Captain Rockwood was a little boy, his father, also a military intelligence officer, spanked him for accepting the part of "Nazi" in a neighborhood wargame.

Or, because, as he said in a recent interview, his father took him on a trip to Dachau a few years later and told him about how he had helped liberate another concentration camp in Czechoslovakia during World War II.

"So now I did not want American troops to pull up at the Haitian equivalent of Auschwitz and declare that what was going on inside was none of our business," he said in a matter-of-fact tone.

Flashback to August 1994: Captain Rockwood participates in the planning of future Operation Uphold Democracy at Fort Drum in upstate New York. In gathering material, he asks the intelligence librarian for anything pertaining to possible sources of problems in Haiti. Most of the material he receives is about opponents of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide who were "necklaced" by his supporters. Very little concerns the widespread violence against pro-Aristide people.

One day Captain Rockwood sees a recent issue of Foreign Policy magazine and reads an article about Haiti. The author, Ian Martin, happens to be the director for human rights of the OAS/UN Civilian Mission in Haiti. Captain Rockwood incorporates Mr. Martin's information into his briefings. Now he has specific data on violence against Aristide supporters.

Captain Rockwood requests information from the Pentagon's Intelligence Center on the conditions of all known confinement facilities in Haiti. It is Aug. 10.

On Sept. 15, President Clinton speaks to the nation on Haiti. "I watched our commander in chief from the Oval Office... define our national interest in Haiti as (1) 'stopping brutal atrocities' in Haiti, (2) securing American borders, (3) stability and restoring democracy and (4) upholding U.S. credibility in the world," Captain Rockwood subsequently writes to Major General David

C. Meade, the commander of the Multinational Forces in Haiti. "I noted at the time that the president's first 'national interest,' was directly related to human rights and coincided with your published intent of providing a 'safe and stable environment for the return of democracy.'"

In the first week of the U.S. presence in Haiti, U.S. soldiers watch without intervening as violence breaks out in the streets of Port-

au-Prince. This is, according to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili, because American forces are "not in a business" of "resolving or quelling any demonstrations" unless they threaten "the overall stability and security of our multinational forces."

Indeed, when Captain Rockwood assumes his duties in Haiti on Sept. 23, he is informed that "force protection" is to be the focus of the Multinational Forces' efforts. He is puzzled by the discrepancy between this minimalist goal and the more noble priorities expressed by Mr. Clinton. The explanation, which Captain Rockwood ignores at the time, is that when the president's speech was translated into orders composed by the MNF commander, the mission's priority shifted from human rights protection to "force protection."

Yet, most of the intelligence Captain Rockwood is receiving centers on human rights violations against residents of the slums of Port-au-Prince, not threats directed against the U.S. troops. On the morning of Sept. 25, he meets with the chaplain of his unit to discuss reports on deteriorating human rights conditions, but the chaplain does not want to get involved in a "political" problem.

The next evening Captain Rockwood complains to the staff judge advocate in the army's legal department about the lack of positive action by the U.S. forces in support of human rights. (The log of the staff judge advocate's office will be included as evidence in the court martial. It says "CPT Rockwood seemed very concerned about alleged human rights violations going on in Haiti.")

Captain Rockwood learns that, in the two weeks since the arrival of U.S. forces, no one has accounted for prisoners who had been taken by the ousted government. He tries and fails to get the Civil/Military Operations Center interested in surveying the local penitentiaries.

On the evening of Sept. 27, Captain Rockwood attempts to organize an intelligence team to investigate these prisons, but such

in the same position that some of his skin has rotted off.

The same evening Captain Rockwood, who is receiving operational reports from Les Cayes, appeals to a UN military observer and is told that the representative of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees will not arrive in Haiti for more than two weeks.

Then suddenly a breakthrough. A colonel overhears Captain Rockwood's umpteenth remark about the human rights of Haitians and says "this is your action" to the local contingent of the Green Berets. Captain Rockwood quickly provides a list of prisons in Port-au-Prince, as well as belated confirmation from the Pentagon of human rights abuses in Haitian prisons. But, just as suddenly, his plans are thwarted. The liaison officer for the Green Berets takes the colonel's order to refer not to Port-au-Prince, but only to Les Cayes.

Captain Rockwood reaches his breaking point. He submits a complaint to the Multinational Force's inspector general about the "subversion of the president's primary mission intent concerning human rights by the command." The inspector general suggests that it be anonymous but Captain Rockwood knows that his human rights concern is already notorious. Why try to hide?

As he later explains in his letter to General Meade: "I found it difficult not to conclude that the U.S. government could not to some degree be held ethically, morally or legally responsible for the human rights violations being carried out with the knowledge of the command, in the direct proximity of its forces, and being executed by Haitian military police whose activities, under an agreement of 'cooperation,' were being supervised by U.S. forces with the flagrant exemption of the known criminal activities in Haitian confinement facilities."

After a few hours sleep, some prayers and meditation, Captain Rockwood resolves to take further action, "in order to avoid the

continued inexcusable loss of human life." He decides to go to the major prison in Port-au-Prince on his own. At 5 P.M., he leaves a note on his cot explaining his action.

Unable to lie to the guards at the gate to the military compound, he jumps the wall, eludes the sentries and finds himself in the slums near the capital's airport. He negotiates a ride with the driver of a pickup truck who takes him to the heart of the city, where he is



A U.S. soldier surveying Haitians in Port-au-Prince in October, shortly after American troops, including Captain Lawrence P. Rockwood, landed. The captain is facing a court-martial for inspecting a prison for human rights violations without permission.

## Germans Warming To Use of Soldiers On Global Missions

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Germans are shedding their reluctance to see the country's armed forces sent on international missions that could involve combat, according to data released Tuesday from an opinion survey.

The nationwide poll also revealed rising support among Germans for seeing NATO expand eastward and shoulder broader responsibilities against wider potential threats, notably nuclear proliferation.

"The German public is quite commonsensical on many of these issues and may even be ahead of the political class" on some foreign issues, said Ronald D. Asmus, an analyst at the Rand Corp. who supervised the project. Overall, he said, Germany remains preoccupied with reunification problems.

In the last two years, court decisions authorized foreign missions for Germany's armed forces.

The poll found strong support for using troops for humanitarian missions and peacekeeping or to prevent genocide; for defending threatened allies; and for blocking proliferation of nuclear or chemical weapons. More than 75 percent of the respondents backed these positions.

Support for action slumped, however, when specific scenarios were put to Germans: Barely half supported taking part in a hypothetical NATO strike against Libya to prevent that country from acquiring nuclear weapons.

And only one in four respondents said German troops should help defend Poland if Russia were to attack it. Support fell to 14 percent in the case of Ukraine, another country with grim memories of Nazi activities during World War II.

Nearly 60 percent said they supported bringing Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO independent of any progress in those nations' efforts to join the European Union. This view of NATO expansion, urged by Washington, has encountered skepticism in most other allied countries.

As a whole, the findings provide backing for recent, often-controversial moves by the

Christian Democratic-led government to alter Bonn's foreign policy. This includes Defense Minister Volker Rühe's week-end call for a new trans-Atlantic alliance that would offer a broad foundation for Western cooperation on military and economic security. Nearly 80 percent of those polled approved expanding U.S.-European ties.

"Germans see a stronger Europe as a stepping stone toward a strengthened relationship with the United States," said Mr. Asmus, who has handled a series of similar opinion surveys since reunification for Rand, the California-based research organization, and the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, a foundation linked to the Free Democratic Party, the junior member in the governing coalition.

The survey, conducted by Infratest Burke Berlin last year after elections narrowly supported the government, shows that dominant concerns are unemployment and crime in the aftermath of reunification.

But they seem to feel that external threats are taking shape again, with nuclear proliferation heading the list, followed by extreme nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism.

## Kohl and Clinton To Meet Thursday

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl will discuss the West's relations with Russia and the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with President Bill Clinton during a visit to Washington on Thursday, German government sources said Tuesday.

The talks will cover proposals to expand the Atlantic alliance eastward to include former members of the Warsaw Pact, and will include discussion of the conflicts in Chechnya and the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Kohl will also meet Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader. Mr. Clinton will host a state banquet in honor of the German leader and the two will hold a joint press conference.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Finnish Ferries See Better Business

HELSINKI — Ferry traffic in the Baltic is recovering from a sharp decline after 912 people died in the sinking of the ferry Estonia in September, ferry line officials said on Tuesday.

"It is natural things should become normal the longer the time since the accident," said Eeva Korhonen, head of information at the passenger shipping company Silja Line. Officials said advertising campaigns and reductions in ticket prices had also improved the ferry business.

A Finnish newspaper survey published late last year said the number of passengers on ships run by eight ferry operators to and from Finland fell to 880,000 in October, down 220,000 from the same month in 1993. (Reuters)

Air France was forced to cancel 30 percent of its medium-haul flights because of a strike by cabin crews on Tuesday, a spokeswoman in Paris said. She said the airline flew all its long-distance routes and covered the remaining medium-haul destinations with chartered aircraft. (Reuters)

Shopkeepers in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, closed on Tuesday to protest the occupation of the port by French seamen's unions. Business owners in the Channel port criticized the unions, which are trying to prevent Britain's Meridian Ferries from docking because of the company's use of crews from outside the European Union. (AFP)

Water shortages in Sofia are so severe that some residents may have to be evacuated to the countryside, a Bulgarian official said Tuesday. Because of drought, water has been rationed since November. (AP)

Air travel in Italy was disrupted on Tuesday by a four-hour strike by airport workers over proposals to end government ownership of their employers. The airport workers fear that privatizing the companies that run Italian airports will put jobs at risk. (Reuters)

Hundreds of passengers were stranded when USAfrica Airways abruptly suspended all service, placing in question the future of the only U.S. airline flying to South Africa. USAfrica, which flies out of Washington, was unable to make its scheduled flights on Friday because it could not pay rent on two leased planes, officials said. (AP)

## Correction

A photo on Page One of Tuesday's editions that showed a flooded highway in the Netherlands was taken Sunday, not Monday as stated in the caption.

## Rebels Prepare to Flee Grozny

Reuters

GROZNY, Russia — The Russian military said Tuesday that it had seized more of the Chechen capital, Grozny, and one rebel said his commanders were considering pulling out of the battered city.

"Our headquarters is now deciding whether to give up the

city," said Sulman, a bearded, 22-year-old fighter in the southern Grozny suburb of Chernorchiev.

But he said that resistance would be waged from other parts of Chechnya. "This is just the beginning. We will fight to the end."

In Moscow, Defense Ministry officials told Interfax news agency that the Russian Army, which has borne the brunt of fighting over the last two months, was preparing to withdraw most troops and leave Interior Ministry forces and the police in charge.

Significantly fewer Chechen fighters entered Grozny during the day, and no armored vehicles could be seen, a sign the defenders were scaling down their fight after more than six weeks of battles in the city.

The Russian Defense Ministry said that its troops had taken the square. Shells were falling around the area Tuesday at the rate of two or three a minute, considerably less than on previous days.

Chechen commanders acknowledged they have no chance of holding out forever against the Russians and said they will retreat to the area south of Grozny to fight a guerrilla war.

Correspondents who have visited villages south of Grozny said they were filled with armed fighters.

Russian military officials have said the town of Gudermes, 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Grozny, is likely to become the next focus of the war.

## U.S. Orders Testing of MD-11 Jets

### Cracks Are Found in Pylons That Hold Engines to Wings

By Ralph Vartabedian  
and James F. Peltz  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has quietly ordered airlines worldwide to inspect all McDonnell Douglas MD-11 jetliners for cracks in the pylons that hold the engines to its wings.

The agency described the cracks as an "unsafe condition," though it did not regard the problem as serious enough to ground the MD-11 fleet before inspections of all 130 of the 300-seat wide-body jetliners in service are completed next week.

The aviation agency, McDonnell and its subcontractors are also trying to identify all MD-11 parts that were supplied by the manufacturer of the cracked pylon component to determine whether other flaws might exist.

The disclosure of the cracks came as McDonnell said it was considering whether to halt MD-11 production for up to six months in 1996 because of a dearth of new orders for the plane, which is priced between \$100 million and \$125 million.

The Federal Aviation Agency ordered the pylon inspections in an "airworthiness directive" saying: "Such cracking, if not detected and corrected in a timely manner, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane." The order requires that cracks be fixed before a plane flies again.

The inspections were ordered in late December after American Airlines, which flies 19 of the MD-11s, reported that it had found a four-inch crack in a pylon part known as a spar.

Since then, an additional two-inch spar crack has been identified.

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THE AMERICAS

# Long Sought by Presidents, Line-Item Veto Clears House

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing to roll untrammelled through the elements of the "Contract With America," the Republican-dominated House of Representatives has voted to give the Democratic president a line-item veto, the authority to strike specific parts of spending bills and some tax measures passed by Congress without vetoing the entire legislation.

Like the constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, which the House approved last month, the line-item veto would fundamentally change the way the government works. The veto would radically shift dominant control of the nation's purse to the president from Congress.

But also like the constitutional amendment, the measure the House passed Monday night could well be stymied in the Senate, which is more jealous than the House of the powers of Congress. The Senate continued to debate the amendment with little prospect for a vote any time soon.

The House approved the line-item veto bill by a vote of 294 to 134. Voting for the bill were 223

Republicans and 71 Democrats. Four Republicans, 129 Democrats and an independent voted against it.

The Democratic opponents of the measure maintained that it would give too much power to the president. "The most fundamental threat to the long-term liberty of this country," Representative David R. Obey of Wisconsin told the House, "lies in the unchecked use of executive power."

Representative Cardiss Collins of Illinois, who led the Democratic opposition on the floor, called the measure unconstitutional because "the Constitution does not give the Congress power to delegate the legislative function to the president or anyone else."

But the Republicans carried the day. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, called it "an important step for America" when a Republican House voted to give more power to a Democratic president because the Republicans thought it was the right policy.

The line-item veto, Mr. Gingrich asserted, "would allow the president to cut out some of the worst of the spending, to set some fiscal discipline."

President Bill Clinton supports the idea of a line-item veto, as have all other recent presidents. Ronald Reagan was the first to popularize the notion, and the Republican leadership of the House scheduled the vote for Monday as a tribute to him on his 84th birthday.

But, until relatively recently, the prevailing view in Washington has been that the Constitution requires the president to veto legislation in its entirety or sign the whole measure into law.

Under this new legislation, the president could blue-pencil individual items after signing an appropriations bill (or a tax bill, so long as the item did not affect more than 100 taxpayers), and the money could not be spent without further congressional action.

The theory is that the president would go through spending bills with a fine-toothed comb and excise pork-barred projects that lawmakers had quietly inserted. Of course, the president could also veto the money for entire agencies or cities.

To reinstate the provisions the president had deleted, the House and Senate would have to pass a new bill specifically doing so. The president could then veto that bill, and the deleted

items would be reinstated only if Congress voted to override the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Opponents of the measure argued that a line-item veto would not by itself lead to a balanced budget. After all, they observed, half of federal spending involves what are called entitlements — programs like Social Security retirement and disability benefits and Medicare health insurance for the elderly and the disabled. Entitlements provide payments to everyone who is eligible and do not require annual appropriations.

Supporters of the line-item veto bill did not take issue with that argument, but they said the measure was a symbol and would enforce more discipline over spending.

The necessity for presidents to approve or disapprove bills in their entirety considerably strengthens the hand of Congress. It means, for example, that if Mr. Clinton had wanted to delete money last year for the Beluga Whale Committee, a favorite of Republican lawmakers in Alaska, he would have had to veto a bill that also contained essential money designated for border patrols and for the FBI.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Republicans Seek to Revive SDI

WASHINGTON — Twelve years after President Ronald Reagan first proposed his space-based anti-missile system that ultimately cost \$36 billion, provoked much debate and built nothing, Republicans are pressing to revive it, although in a vastly different form.

Mr. Reagan's dream of erecting an impenetrable astrodome to shield the United States from an onslaught of Soviet nuclear-tipped missiles dissolved with the end of the Cold War. In its place has risen a smaller, but still costly, plan to defend the continental United States against a nuclear, chemical or biological attack from more than a dozen rogue nations like Iraq or from an accidental strike from Russia.

"One day, mathematically, something bad can happen and you ought to have a minimum screen on a continent-wide basis, and that's doable," Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, said last month. "And I think compared to the loss of one city, it's clearly a very small investment, although it's a lot of money over time."

Republicans want to more than double what the Clinton administration is spending to develop a national missile defense, to at least \$1 billion a year from the current \$400 million a year. Experts say such a network would cost \$5 billion to \$35 billion, depending on its coverage and complexity, and could never guarantee complete protection.

The new debate puts Republicans on a collision course with the administration over how quickly and at what cost the United States should deploy a system. The Pentagon is developing national defenses, but at a slower pace than Congress wants. (NYT)

# While Some People Seek 'O.J.-Free Zones,' Millions Tune In

By Sara Rimer  
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — "I'm sick of it," Barbara Thornton said, referring to the O.J. Simpson trial.

Mrs. Thornton, 45, a child-care worker, then talked knowledgeably about the case for 10 minutes, hardly pausing for breath as she moved from a discussion of Johnnie L. Cochran Jr.'s legal skills to Marcia Clark's hair to Nicole Brown Simpson's merits as a mother to "that old greasy-haired guy" — what's his name — Kato Kaelin, a sometime actor with longish blond hair who was staying at Mr. Simpson's house in Los Angeles on the night of the killings.



Mr. Simpson and his attorneys watching a videotape of Mr. Simpson embracing his son on the day of the murders.

Mrs. Thornton, as it turns out, has not missed a single installment. She watches every day that court is in session, until 3 P.M., when she leaves for work to look after the two small children of a Richmond doctor.

She does not tune in on the job — it would not be appropriate viewing for the children, she said — but still, she does not miss much. "My daughter calls and tells me what's going on," she said.

Two weeks after opening arguments began, and after seven months of exhaustive advance publicity, the O.J. Simpson trial has become the O.J. Simpson Show, an American cultural event, a soap opera that opened with the Ford Bronco freeway chase in June and is now unfolding in Judge Lance A. Ito's courtroom.

On cable, Court TV is providing gavel-to-gavel coverage and CNN extensive coverage. After showing all of the opening statements, CBS, NBC and ABC are giving updates throughout the day. Immense talk shows and news magazine programs have focused on the case.

Mitch Riley, a New York City film director, works at home, and these days home is where the television is tuned to O.J. "It's the theater of the bizarre," Mr. Riley said. "It keeps pulling me in. What am I doing watching the O.J. Simpson trial

instead of my work? I wish it would go off the air."

The story is similar in homes and offices from Portland, Oregon, to Atlanta to Boston, people who were interviewed about their interest in the case complained about the media overload. Some said they had found it necessary to maintain O.J.-free zones.

In New Orleans, Anne Bradburn, a botanist, said she and her botanist friends had banned any mention of O.J. Simpson from their lunch meetings. "It's like a disease," Ms. Bradburn said.

In an ABC News poll taken the week before the trial began, 84 percent of those surveyed said they were fed up with the attention the case was getting. The Nielsen ratings for CBS, NBC and ABC for the week of the opening statements indicated that roughly 28 million households tuned their television sets in to the trial, about as many as tune in to soap operas on a normal weekday afternoon.

Even after the drama of the opening, CNN reported a 700 percent increase in viewers during its Simpson coverage last

week, for an average of 3.3 million households. Court TV said 729,000 households watched Thursday evening.

Whatever the measure, millions are watching the trial on television, listening to it on the radio, analyzing it on computer bulletin boards, talking about it and reading about it. Mr. Simpson's book, "I Want to Tell You," is one of three O.J. books on the best-seller list.

Hollywood is what it has become. The case and the way people talk about it seem to reflect the country's cynical mood. There is suspense, but it

is not about whether Mr. Simpson is guilty. It is about whether he will go free.

### Juror Is Dismissed

A juror in the trial who has the same doctor as Mr. Simpson was dismissed by Judge Ito on Tuesday and replaced by an alternative, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.

A court spokeswoman said the juror, a white 63-year-old legal secretary, was excused because she has the same personal physician as Mr. Simpson. The doctor is likely to be called as a witness for the defense.

Her replacement is a 54-year-old black man, a postal service operations manager.

After a delay of more than two hours in starting the morning's proceedings, Judge Ito apologized to the jury and the alternatives, saying, "There were some very delicate matters that I had to inquire into this morning. It became necessary for me to excuse one of the jurors in this case."

Court sources said an investigation was still continuing into possible misconduct by another juror over possession of maps of Los Angeles and Chicago.

Media sources reported last week that the maps were found in one of the juror's rooms. Mr. Simpson flew to Chicago the night his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman, 25, were murdered.

Members of the jury are not allowed to gather information independently and must rely only on the evidence presented to them in court.



Mr. Perry explaining his reduced budget.

### Perry Defends '96 Military Budget

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's military budget for next year will allow the U.S. military to fight two regional conflicts and the emergence of a nuclear threat, according to Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

Although the budget for the 1996 fiscal year has been cut by 6.6 percent, the \$261.4 billion remaining "sustains force structure to support two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts," Mr. Perry said Monday.

He said the budget would allow the military to mount unexpected missions, such as the operation in Haiti last year. Despite the budget cuts, Mr. Perry said, the United States "maintains a robust overseas presence," with 300,000 U.S. troops currently deployed abroad.

The United States is to spend \$7 billion in 1996 for anti-nuclear programs, with \$2.9 billion for anti-ballistic missiles, which Mr. Perry called "our highest priority." (APF)

### Clinton Backs Nominee, for Now

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton stood by Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. on Thursday as his choice to be the top U.S. medical officer despite claims that the doctor conducted hundreds of abortions. But the White House ordered a broad background check on the nominee.

Dr. Foster last week said he performed "fewer than a dozen" abortions during 30 years as a gynecologist. Right-life activists opposing his selection claimed that Dr. Foster was involved in hundreds of the procedures.

Mr. Clinton, asked about the conflicting claims, said: "I believe they have been cleared up, and I certainly support him." He did not elaborate.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, attempting to fend off questions about Dr. Foster, stressed that "the president is steadfastly supportive of the nominee" despite the uproar.

"It's clear that there are questions arising on Capitol Hill about his medical practice," Mr. McCurry said, "and for that reason the administration is now completing an exhaustive and complete analysis of that practice which we will be able to share with members of the Senate." (Reuters)

### Quote/Unquote

Lady Margaret Thatcher, at a gathering Monday night in Washington to celebrate former President Ronald Reagan's 84th birthday, listing three of Mr. Reagan's greatest acts as president as building up U.S. defenses, calling the Soviet Union the "evil empire" and establishing the Strategic Defense Initiative: "He was mocked at the time, and he didn't give a damn because he knew he was right. Ron's name will join the roll, eventually, of the giants of our time." (AP)

## IRS May End Loophole For Passport Switchers

Immediate Taxation Is Proposed

By James Risen  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by a small but growing exodus of super-rich Americans, the Clinton administration has proposed the elimination of a loophole that allows wealthy individuals to avoid millions — and sometimes billions — of dollars in taxes by renouncing their U.S. citizenship.

Administration officials said about two dozen millionaires and billionaires each year renounced their citizenship to avoid taxes on the sale of major assets, such as corporations they founded or stocks that have appreciated in value sharply and would be subject to heavy capital-gains levies.

Closing the loophole, officials said, would raise about \$2.4 billion in new tax revenue over five years.

Under the new law, Americans who renounce their citizenship would have to pay taxes on long-held assets immediately, to eliminate any tax advantages of the move.

The administration also is proposing a separate provision to close a loophole that could allow wealthy Americans who renounce their citizenship to transfer assets, through special trust funds, to children who live in the United States and are in low tax brackets.

The White House did not disclose the proposed change, retroactive to Feb. 6 if passed by Congress, until Monday to prevent an exodus in the days before the announcement.

Officials said the plan targeted the jet-setting rich who try to have it both ways — they renounce their citizenship yet keep their homes and families in the United States.

As long as they do not physically stay in the country more than 183 days a year, these individuals can keep their families in the United States yet claim to be foreign visitors. Treasury officials said that in some cases individuals could avoid hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes on massive fortunes by using the loophole.

The Treasury said 858 Americans renounced their citizenship in 1994, up from 571 in 1990.

But only a few of the richest would be subject to the new law, since an individual's first \$600,000 in unrealized gains will be exempt from the tax change. At that exemption level, the new law is unlikely to affect anyone who has a net worth of less than \$5 million, officials said.

## Ex-Air Force General in Line to Run CIA

By Ann Devroy and R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has settled on Michael C.P. Carns, a retired air force general, to head the Central Intelligence Agency, administration officials said Tuesday.

An official familiar with the long search for a replacement for R. James Woolsey Jr. said the White House was going through the "final steps" before formally announcing the nomination.

Officials said the president had settled on General Carns because of his extensive experience on the management side of the air force, experience considered vital as the CIA faces broad inquiries into its operations and questions about its mission now that the Cold War has ended.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said Tuesday that "General Carns is at the top" of Mr. Clinton's list to replace Mr. Woolsey.

General Carns retired last year after three years as vice chief of staff of the air force. He was considered bright "but very approachable," according to an air force officer who worked with him.

A senior U.S. official said General Carns was picked because "he obviously understands what intelligence can do for you" and because he "did not come out of the culture" of the spy world.

It was that culture that Mr. Woolsey had said was partly to blame for the Aldrich Hazen Ames spy scandal.

"What we wanted was a leader with proven command experience" who could plan and run operations involving different agencies, the official said. He did not want to be named.

Like Mr. Woolsey, who had never worked at the CIA before becoming director of central intelligence, General Carns has no direct intelligence experience.

But White House officials decided that was no drawback, given the recent public drubbing the agency has received.

As vice chief of staff, General Carns helped run the air force in a period in which U.S. military aircraft took part in the Gulf War and the Bosnia and Rwanda aid airlifts.

He is now a management consultant in California, an official said.

General Carns has a master's of business administration from Harvard University.

A White House official described the retired general as "apolitical" — somebody who will resonate on both sides of the aisle — and command the respect of both military and civilian defense leaders.

## Canada Warns of Border-Tax Retaliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OTTAWA — Canada has warned that it may retaliate if the United States starts taxing people and cars crossing the world's longest undefended border.

The Canadian Press reported that his department sent a protest note to the State Department.

Solicitor General Herbert Gray, who represents Windsor, near Detroit, in the House of Commons, said that if the budget proposal is adopted, "something by way of a countermeasure will definitely have to be considered."

"We hope these fees will not be imposed and therefore we will not have to do likewise," said Canada's external affairs minister, Andre Ouellet.

The proposal is also meeting opposition in the U.S. Congress from legislators from border towns whose economies benefit from the millions of Canadians who cross the border each year.

Almost 100 million Canadians and Americans cross back and forth annually, the Foreign Affairs Department says. (AP, APF)



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The air freight forwarding centre is to be located adjacent to the two air cargo terminals. When the new airport opens, on-airport accommodation for the freight forwarding industry will be essential for efficient consolidated air freight services.

The PAA is looking for an experienced developer to design, construct and manage the Freight Forwarding Centre. Parties interested in this opportunity can contact the PAA, in writing, for an Expression of Interest document. Responses to this document must be received by 12:00 noon on Friday 10 March 1995 (Hong Kong time). To receive a copy of the Expressions of Interest document, please contact:

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25th Floor Central Plaza  
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PROVISIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

## Away From Politics

- The crew of the space shuttle *Discovery* completed the second major task of an eight-day mission, with a Russian crew member, Vladimir Titov, setting a small scientific satellite adrift in Earth orbit. (Reuters)
- Navy Secretary John Dalton has ordered more "family planning information" for sailors and Marines in hopes they can be gently persuaded to start families later in their careers, while on shore duty, and not earlier, while at sea. The move follows the navy's announce-

- ment that five pregnant sailors had been removed from the aircraft carrier *Dwight D. Eisenhower*, the first U.S. warship to set to sea with women as part of the 3,000-member crew. (WFP)
- New York's Fulton Fish Market, for six decades the turf of Mafia families, is headed for new management under Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's plan to clean up the sprawling mart. Mr. Giuliani has decided to bring the market under city control and enact new laws to license

- fish vendors, loaders and unloaders. Mafia control over the fish market has prompted wholesalers to take their business elsewhere, to Boston and Philadelphia, Mr. Giuliani said. (AFP)
- Scientists have recommended that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approve Depakote, an epilepsy drug made by Abbott Laboratories, to treat manic-depression. (AP)
- A convicted murderer, Jeffrey Dean Motley, 29, was executed by lethal injection in Huntsville, Texas, in the state's fifth execution this year and 90th since the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976. (AFP)

- Defense lawyers for the Muslim cleric Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali and his followers, who are accused of plotting to bomb U.S. landmarks, asked for a mistrial Tuesday, alleging that the judge covered up plea negotiations with an important defendant. (Reuters)



**By Paul Blustein**  
*Washington Post Service*

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's government has been criticized for failing to rush rescue and relief services to Kobe immediately after the

Behind such ire lay major financial considerations. Kobe officials had decided that each resident whose home was deemed "totally damaged" or "half damaged" was entitled to about \$1,000 from a \$450 million fund made up of donations from across Japan. But a resident whose home is designated

The city said it was willing to review the assessments, and officials urged citizens not to worry about city offices' having running out of forms Monday because they could return any weekday this month to get one.

One group of quake victims had some luck, however. They were allowed to move into the first 151 temporary houses set up near Kobe. Several thousand more units are being built.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Mr. Singh has been "expelled from the Congress Party for six years for anti-party activities," said K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, the chairman of the party's disciplinary committee.

Although the elections will have no direct influence on the central government, they could have an impact on the the Congress (I) Party. (AP, Reuters)

## On Their Own

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

Mr. Kim, who will turn 53, is believed in firm control of the

But the decree is another sign that North Korea is trying to

### Lower Assessment

The process involves extracting and mixing them with normal cells before reinjecting them in the system will develop. Because the nose genes, even a common cold [University hospital] is to begin

ful military, has blocked a smooth transition. (AP, Reuters)

**T**

ing lymphocytes from the boy  
adenosine deaminase genes,  
hope that a normal immune  
the boy lacks adenosine deami-  
old could kill him. Hokkaido  
the therapy next month.

Agence France-Presse

The process involves extracting lymphocytes from the boy and mixing them with normal adenosine deaminase genes, before reinjecting them in the hope that a normal immune system will develop. Because the boy lacks adenosine deaminase genes, even a common cold could kill him. Hokkaido University hospital is to begin the therapy next month.

## Security Shield of Th

Jong Pil, a mooth ago under pressure from President Kim Young Sam. (AFP)



**Diana in Tokyo after receiving flowers from Japanese.**

## Aquino's Daughter Pleads in Tears

Kris Aquino, 23, left the family home four months ago to live with her married lover, the actor Philip Salvador. Their

Her appearance Monday marked the end of her 13-week contract with the state-run television network RPN-9. (AP)

**Peter Wolff**, senior Asian technology analyst for CS First Boston (Japan), on a price war in personal computers: "The computer as a commodity, it's happening." (Bloomberg)

compared as a commodity, its happening (Derrida 18)

**By Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*

The United States "will remain strategically engaged in Asia for as far ahead as we can see, but the nature of its engagement will change," said Robert Ray, Australia's defense minister.

Regional officials said that such activities were not a precursor to a new region-wide military

Many Asian officials worry that continuing tensions between the United States and China

disputes between the United States and China over trade and human rights, as well as internal

Reflecting concerns about isolating or provoking China, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said that huddling a security order based on the notion of China as a military or political threat to the region "would not only be wrong policy, it would also be a bad and

be wrong policy, it would also be a bad and dangerous one."

### TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

**Appears on Pages 16 & 17**

### PERSONALS

THANK YOU SACRED HEART OF Mary and St. Jude for prayers answered.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## EUROPE

## Labor Unrest Threatens Balladur's 'Tranquil' Campaign

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's hopes of a "tranquil" campaign for the French presidency were threatened Tuesday by labor unrest, as teachers and students went on strike, Air France cabin crew walked off their jobs and railroad workers planned a stoppage later this week.

Political observers said Mr. Balladur's record as a compromiser in past labor disputes made it likely that unions would step up pressure on his government before the spring presidential elections. Polling will take place April 23, with a second round on May 7 if no candidate receives an outright majority in the first round.

A senior cabinet member said last week that Mr. Balladur was counting on his record as an efficient manager to persuade the French that he is the best man to govern the country after President François Mitterrand's 14-year presidency ends.

Mr. Balladur, the front-runner in opinion polls, has projected an aura of tranquil aloofness to convey the impression that he can steer France through a period of mounting social pressure caused by unemployment and economic crisis. His carefully constructed image could succumb to the same kind of social unrest — exemplified by violent protests by farmers and truckers — that tarnished the record of the previous Socialist government and contributed to its overwhelming rejection by voters in 1993.

Unions and other pressure groups already have learned that "conflicts pay," the newspaper *InfoMatin* said, after sev-

eral times forcing Mr. Balladur to back away from unpopular measures in the interests of social peace.

In 1993, Mr. Balladur canceled a plan for job cuts and salary reductions at the state-owned airline Air France in the face of labor conflict, in which strikers blocked Paris airports.

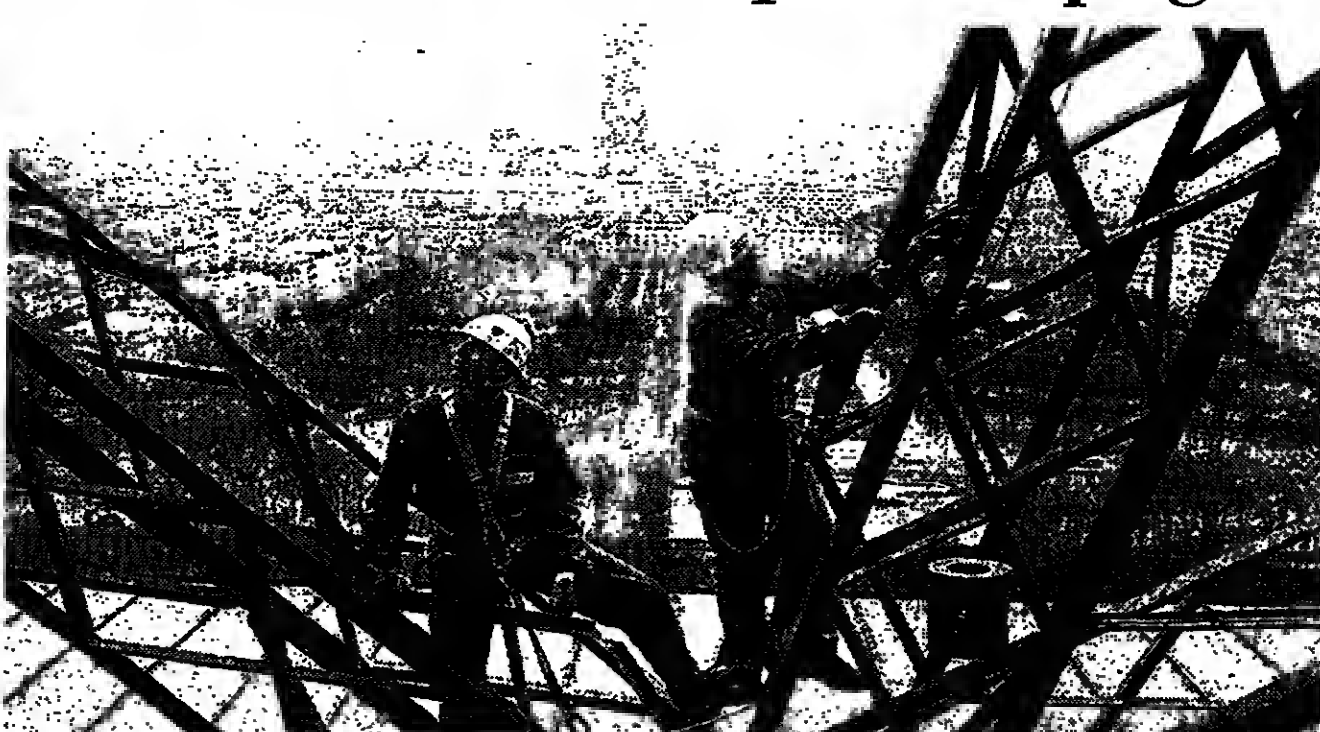
Last year, he bowed to the demands of striking fishermen after battles between rioters and the police.

His most consistent opposition has come from students and young people, 63 percent of whom are unhappy with his record, according to a recent poll. Student protesters forced him to abandon a plan to fund private, mostly Roman Catholic schools in 1993 and again last year to revoke a proposal that young people could be paid less than the legal minimum wage.

On Tuesday, students declared a one-day strike along with teachers from kindergarten to university level. They are concerned about funding levels, hiring of new teachers and the implications of a government report that questions the principle of free, guaranteed higher education for every high school graduate.

Unions said more than half of the country's 1 million state school teachers stopped work and that the percentage rose to 70 percent in Paris, where many took their protest to the streets.

Air France cabin crew were striking to protest "chronic understaffing," but the airline said it was able to provide service on all but about 30 percent of its medium-haul routes. Train drivers planned to walk out on Thursday, followed by a major strike in the industry next month.



A TOWERING TASK — Mountain climbers cleaning the Eiffel Tower on Tuesday as a 14-month face-lift began on the Paris monument. The cleanup of the 106-year-old tower is to involve 25 climbers and cost 20 million francs.

## French Communist Leader Drops Party's Hard Line

Reuters

PARIS — In a landmark policy shift, Robert Hue, leader of the French Communist Party, announced his party's renunciation of its support for Communist rule in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hue, 48, who took over as party leader last year and is its candidate for president in elections this spring, disowned the line imposed since 1979 by his hard-line predecessor, Georges Mar-

chais, in a television interview Monday. "I say tonight very solemnly that the record was not globally positive," Mr. Hue said. "I think it had very strong, dominant dark sides. There were some positive elements, but they were minor compared with the whole."

"The regimes of the Eastern countries were the perversion of communism. We were wrong not to break sooner with that model, that absence of liberty," Mr. Hue said.

Mr. Marchais, 74, who is still a member of the party's National Bureau, continued to defend the record of the party in the Soviet bloc as "globally positive" even after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Public support for the French Communist Party stands at about 7 percent, according to opinion polls, compared with around 25 percent when Mr. Marchais took office in 1972.

## Filmmaker Tax Breaks Are a Hit in Luxembourg

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For Jacques Santer, the European Union executive who is seeking a way out of Europe's divisive battle over television programming quotas, there is no place like home.

When he was prime minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Santer initiated a tax-incentive program that enabled his country to develop a modest film and television production industry from scratch over the last six years.

The Grand Duchy is far from becoming a new Hollywood, but aides to Mr. Santer, now head of the European Commission, say extending similar incentives elsewhere could help the European Union compete with American imports rather than just erecting barriers against them.

"There's logic in being in Luxembourg," said Jeff Jackson, who left Washington in late 1993 to set up

Chroma Image Engineering, which edits music videos and plans to expand into animation and special effects.

Because of its standing as a banking center, Mr. Jackson said, Luxembourg combines "capital and government savvy of how to partner with industry."

Mr. Jackson's move was just what Mr. Santer hoped to encourage when his government adopted a system of investment certificates in 1988. The certificates, which are available to individuals as well as corporations, grant a full tax write-off for investments in productions done in Luxembourg.

Since 1990, the system has encouraged 3 billion Luxembourg francs (\$92.6 million) worth of productions, mainly TV miniseries, documentaries and animations, but also some feature films and, more recently, works on CD-ROM. Although some EU countries have incentives of their own, few

have had such a dramatic impact. CLT, owner of the Luxembourg-based TV network RTL, took advantage of the system to create the country's first studio under the banner of Delux Productions, which has turned out 17 productions since 1991.

Delux just finished shooting a four-hour miniseries of the Alistair Maclean novel "The Way to Dusty Death," an \$8.5 million production it aims to sell in the United States and across Europe. And it has just begun shooting a film by Peter Greenaway called "Pillow Book."

Romain Schroeder, the managing director, said Delux had already met two of the biggest challenges facing the European industry. Lacking a big home market, it concentrates on series that can sell in several European countries as well as in America. Delux's output also has curbed CLT's need to go shopping in Hollywood, limiting imports.

Aides to Mr. Santer say they would

like to duplicate that success at the European level rather than continuing to battle over quotas, which France wants beefed up but Britain and Germany oppose. Such incentives are likely to be discussed when the commission holds its first debate on the film and television industry on Wednesday, they said.

Adopting the Luxembourg model EU-wide will not be easy. Despite the single market, tax remains a national matter, so any incentives will have to be enacted nation by nation, rather than imposed by Brussels.

Even then, some have their doubts that such incentives will work widely. "Luxembourg works because there are only 400,000 people here," Mr. Jackson said.

Investors rub shoulders daily with producers, he noted. "I can pick up the phone and get the prime minister if there's a problem," he said. "You can't do that in Paris."

## Police Link 2 Bombings In Austria

Reuters

VIENNA — Austrian police on Tuesday linked two racially motivated bombings that killed four Gypsies and seriously injured another man in the last three days.

Cornelia Zoppoth, spokeswoman for the Interior Ministry, said the bombs, which exploded in the border region of Burgenland, were similar in construction.

Investigators are assuming that the same persons were responsible for both attacks, she said.

The authorities, warning the public to use care in handling any suspicious aerosol cans, said they were increasing police patrols in areas that are populated mostly by minority groups.

The attack at Sünatz, near the Hungarian border, seriously injured a municipal trash collector.

It followed a weekend blast that killed four Gypsies in Oberwart, 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the north. If linked to neo-Nazis, it would be the most serious extremist attack on ethnic minorities in Austria for at least 20 years.

The four men, two of them brothers aged 18 and 22, died while apparently trying to remove a booby-trapped racist slogan saying "Romanies back to India."

A 40-year-old victim was the father of five children.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Major to Set New Currency Criteria

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major insisted Tuesday that Britain would set additional conditions beyond those in the Maastricht treaty before agreeing to join a single European currency. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, will set out the new conditions this week, he said. "I made it clear last Friday that not only must the specific Maastricht criteria be met, but that in addition we would ourselves require other criteria to be met before we thought it would be appropriate to consider a single currency," he told the House of Commons. Mr. Major declined to say when Britain would join in a single currency. (AFP)

## Polish Prime Minister Will Resign

WARSAW — Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak of Poland will step down and be replaced by Jozef Oleksy, the speaker of the lower house and a member of the Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communists and coalition partners of Mr. Pawlak's Polish Peasant Party. The move was planned to avoid the dissolution of Parliament threatened by President Lech Walesa. (AFP)

## Britain Backs Close Oslo-EU Ties

OSLO — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain on Tuesday backed Oslo's effort to maintain close relations with the European Union despite the fact that Norway's voters rejected membership in the community. Mr. Hurd, in Oslo for one day of talks with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Foreign Minister Bjørn Tore Godal, said Norway should be kept fully in the picture when the 15 EU member states discussed mutual matters. Oslo hopes to deepen relations with the Union despite the "no" vote in the Nov. 28 referendum. (Reuters)

## Objection to Cost of Space Station

BONN — France and Germany want the European Space Agency to almost halve its contribution to the costs of developing an international space station, according to a document obtained by Reuters on Tuesday. The two countries proposed a ceiling of 2 billion European currency units on the agency's contributions to the space station from 1996 to 2000. German officials said the space agency had proposed a contribution of 3.5 billion Euros (\$4.65 billion) last year. (Reuters)

U.S. Sees Demand for Farm Goods  
WASHINGTON — With Austria, Sweden and Finland now members of the European Union, total U.S. exports to EU buyers of agricultural goods such as red meat, rice and nuts should rise, the Agriculture Department said Monday. U.S. farm exports to the three new EU members totaled \$229 million in 1993. Sweden was the top customer with \$151.5 million in imports, followed by Finland with \$45.4 million and Austria with \$32.2 million. (AFP)

Some Germans to Shun U.K. Beef  
BONN — Meat processors and distributors in three Western German states have decided to boycott British beef because they fear it could be contaminated with "mad cow disease," the state governments said Tuesday. Officials in Schleswig-Holstein, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate said farmers, restaurant owners and major retail chains also backed the boycott.

The government decided Monday to allow imports of British beef to resume. The ban was imposed after outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy last summer. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Press conference with Anita Gradin, European commissioner of the program to fight fraud.

TOKYO: Official visit to Japan by Martin Bangemann, European commissioner for industry and telecommunications, who will meet the Japanese minister of trade and industry and the telecommunications minister.

BRUSSELS: Technical consultations between the EU and Tunisia in the hope of finalizing a Euro-Mediterranean accord before the end of March.

DAMASCUS: Visit to Syria by an EU delegation led by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France to try to advance the Middle East peace process. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## Outcry Cancels Fashion Line

The Associated Press

PARIS — Striped pajamas that resembled uniforms worn by Holocaust victims were withdrawn by the Comme des Garçons fashion house Tuesday after an outcry by Jewish organizations. A statement by the European Jewish Congress said the house's entire fall-winter 1995 collection, called "Sleep," summoned up "pictures of nightmare: the striped pajamas shown by an emaciated model are particularly shocking."

A spokeswoman for the Jewish group indicated the pajamas would be pulled from the designer's collection, and Comme des Garçons confirmed its decision.

## Arthur Taylor Dies, Noted Jazz Drummer

By Peter Watrous  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Taylor, 65, a leading jazz drummer and bandleader who taught and inspired many young musicians, died here Monday.

Mr. Taylor was a marvel on the bandstand. He tried to make every performance conversational, pushing and prodding soloists into exchanges. He was a complete drummer. His brush work was extraordinary in its quiet drive, and he was a master of changing dynamics.

Between Blue Note and Prestige, the major independent jazz record labels of the 1950s and early 60s, he recorded roughly 100 sessions with some of the great figures of the era.

He can be heard on many celebrated albums, including John Coltrane's "Giant Steps," Miles Davis's "Miles Ahead," many of Bud Powell's sessions for Blue Note and Thelonious Monk's Town Hall recordings.

Mr. Taylor was born in New York and as a teenager became part of the fertile bebop scene of the late 1940s and early '50s.

Disenchanted with the jazz scene and American politics, he left for Europe in 1963. He lived in France until 1970 then in Belgium until 1980, when he returned to the United States.

He spent the last 10 years in New York. In the late 1980s he began performing more regu-

larly with his band, Taylor's Wallers, which included a number of young musicians.

James Merrill, 68, A Leading American Poet

NEW YORK (NYT) — James Merrill, 68, the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, died Monday of a heart attack in Tucson, Arizona, where he was on vacation.

Mr. Merrill's 14 books of verse established him as heir to the lyrical legacy of W. H. Auden and Wallace Stevens. He was known for the elegance of his writing, his moral sensibility, and his ability to transform moments of autobiography into deeply meaningful poetry. He once described his poetry as "chronicles of love and loss."

He won every major award, including the Pulitzer, the Bollingen Prize, two National Book Awards, and a National Book Critics Circle Award. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1966, he was named Connecticut's first poet laureate. His 15th volume of poetry, "A Scattering of Salts," is to be published soon by Alfred A. Knopf.

He was also a novelist, playwright, and essayist, and, in 1993, published a memoir, "A Different Person."

He was born in New York City, the son of Charles Merrill, a founder of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. Because of family wealth he never

had to depend on his writing to make a living. He had been, he said in his memoir, rich since he was 5 "whether I liked it or not," and "as American as lemon chiffon pie."

He began his career after graduating from Amherst. After his "First Poems" (1951) received mixed reviews, he switched briefly to fiction and playwriting. His return to poetry came in 1959 with "The Country of a Thousand Years of Peace," and he then made his breakthrough in 1963 with "Water Street."

Doug McClure, 59, Actor, Gained Fame on Television  
LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Doug McClure, 59, the affable, good-looking sidekick Trampas who rode the Western television range with "The Virginian" for eight years, died here Sunday of lung cancer.

Although his fame peaked with "The Virginian," he continued to work. He appeared in the 1983 television comedy series "Out of This World" as well as in guest appearances on other shows. His last film appearance was last year in "Maverick." He was working on a film in Hawaii when he collapsed on the set on Jan. 8 and was flown to Los Angeles.

Wallace W. Douglas, 80, professor emeritus of English at Northwestern University, an innovator in the teaching of English and an authority on the

Romantic poets, died Jan. 30 in Park Ridge, Illinois, of complications from Parkinson's disease. He also had been a professor in Northwestern's School of Education and Social Policy.

Joan Cook, 73, a reporter and editor for 32 years for The New York Times, died Sunday. She also headed the Newspaper Guild chapter at The Times and helped organize a successful sex discrimination suit against the paper in the 1970s. While living in France in 1949 she wrote a weekly column for the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune, and later worked for the New York Herald Tribune before joining The Times.

## 72 Journalists Slain in 1994

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More journalists were killed worldwide because of their work last year than at any time in recent years, according to a report issued in New York by the Committee to Protect Journalists.

The committee, an independent group of American journalists, said that 72 reporters, photographers, and editors died in the line of duty in 1994, more than in any year since the organization began keeping records of journalists' deaths in 1981.

On March 20th, the IHT will publish a sponsored section in its Asian edition on

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INTERNATIONAL

# Hungarians Are Looking East, Far East, for Their Roots

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Five years after tossing off the cloak of Soviet domination in the social sciences, Hungarians are again asking a question that has bewitched them for centuries: Where are our roots?

During Communist times, Soviet scholars backed the idea that the Hungarians, like the Finns, originated in Russia's Ural Mountains, a hypothesis that somehow justified Hungary's inclusion inside the Soviet orbit.

But new research has brought that hypothesis into question, and Hungarians are looking even farther east for the sources of their culture.

In Hungary's universities, the study of Inner Asia is booming, bucking a trend throughout Central Europe that favors more practical subjects, such as computers and business.

Buddhist temples, inquiries into the mysteries of shamanism, epic songs and traditional healing abound in Hungarian cities. Among the rock-and-roll set, dreams of a nomadic existence and horses from the steppe run through their raucous tunes.

Two years ago, Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest began offering degrees in Tibetan and Mongolian — perhaps two of the most obscure languages one could study in a small Central European country. This year, for the 10 spots in each discipline, the Inner Asian studies department got 80 applications for Tibetan and more than 40 for Mongolian.

"It is flourishing," said Alice Sarkosi, acting head of the department and a noted Mongolian scholar. "When you are 15 years old, a lot of students are not so interested in economic problems. But they are fascinated by these subjects."

Hungarians say the revived interest in their roots is partly a result of the unavoidable growth of patriotism or nationalism following the collapse of the Soviet bloc, which kept a tight rein on such passions, especially in Hungary following its failed 1956 uprising against Soviet domination. Another reason is that with the social sciences now depoliticized, Hungarians can exercise the natural curiosity they have about themselves.

A self-described ethnic riddle caught in the middle of a triangle of Slavs, Latins and Germans, Hungarians first came to Europe in A.D.

896, moving into the Carpathian Basin, which contains present-day Hungary, from the East. From the onset, Hungarians have felt and been a people apart from the rest of Europe. Their language has just vague similarities with only one other European language, Finnish, and their nostalgia for a nomadic existence appears anomalous in settled Europe.

While scholars agree on the date of the Hungarian arrival in Europe, they have bickered over almost everything else. Hungarian scholars have claimed variously that their people were descended from Turkic tribes in central Asia, from the Mongols, from the ancient Finns in Siberia or from a tribe of their own people who were lost amid the Mongol invasions of the 13th century.

The latest research began in 1986, when the Chinese government allowed Hungarian researchers to study a graveyard about 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) east of Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang Province in the northwest corner of China. The cemetery was discovered in 1907 by the Hungarian explorer Aurel Stein.

Hungarian archaeologists have excavated 1,200 graves and have found objects similar to ones in Hungarian cemeteries dating from the

9th and 10th centuries. Weapons placed in the graves are similar, and the methods of burial and the writing systems are the same.

"In these parts are hidden secrets never before seen," said Istvan Kiszely, a Hungarian ethnographer.

Near the grave site, Mr. Kiszely and other researchers happened upon a small ethnic group called the Ugars by the Chinese — a group distinct from the more populous Uighurs, a Turkic people that dominates Xinjiang. The scientists discovered that the Ugars, who number only 9,000, knew 73 songs that fit exactly into the pentatonic, or five-toned, musical scale that has made Hungarian folk music famous worldwide.

"We found the last lady who is singing their folk music, and she sings it just like we Hungarians," Mr. Kiszely said.

Mr. Kiszely said he believed that ancient Hungarians left Xinjiang no later than the 5th century and fell into a pattern of settling down and then moving westward. As centuries passed, and they mixed with ancient Finns, their unusual language evolved. Over time, they approached Europe and their present home.

## Arafat Police Arrest 60 In Raid on Radical Unit

GAZA — Yasser Arafat's Palestinian police arrested 60 members of a radical group Tuesday that had defied his self-rule authority by slaying an Israeli security guard Monday in the Gaza Strip.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the police and intelligence forces raided the group's headquarters, offices and homes, rounding up dozens of activists, including senior figures.

The crackdown came as Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization began fresh talks in Cairo aimed at organizing long-delayed Palestinian elections, and as Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader, pledged to "eradicate" violence and terrorism.

In Cairo, Yoel Singer, head of the Israeli delegation, said the two sides would begin drafting an agreement on organizing the elections to a Palestinian autonomy council.

The election plan has hit several major obstacles, including Israel's reluctance to redeploy its troops on the West Bank, which it fears could jeopardize the security of 130,000 settlers.

"We should make an incremental progress every time we meet, including today," Mr. Singer said before meeting his Palestinian counterpart.

Israel froze the negotiations after a double suicide bombing by Palestinian fundamentalists near the coastal resort of Netanya on Jan. 22, which killed 21 Israelis.

## EU Deal at Hand for Turkey

ANKARA — Customs union with Europe, a goal that has eluded Turkey for decades, seems within its grasp, and the development may help end a dispute with Greece over the division of Cyprus, analysts said Tuesday.

European Union foreign ministers on Monday agreed in principle on the trade accord with Turkey. The deal must still be approved by the joint Association Council next month.

Turkey, an associate member since 1963, agreed with the European Community in 1973 on a 22-year transition period to enter the customs union. Its 1987 bid for full membership, however, has been put aside by tacit mutual agreement.

As an apparent counterweight for the removal of a standing Greek veto on Turkey's rapprochement with the EU, the ministers also agreed to begin membership negotiations with Cyprus after 1996.

"Sufficient time has been given before launching talks with Cyprus," said Seyfi Tashan, chairman of the independent Foreign Policy Institute. "This leaves Turkey's options open. It is not as if the EU will start talks with Cyprus tomorrow."

"Greece may still put up obstacles before March," he added, "but the customs union looks set to happen."

The Greek veto on Turkey's ties with the EU stems from the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus since 1974.

## ANGOLA: A Shattered Nation Staggered Toward Peace

Continued from Page 1

tionist tendencies in the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress, which will be asked to foot its customary 30 percent share of the bill.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the United States and South Africa sent money and troops to support the rebels, while the Soviet Union and Cuba sent money and troops to support the government. In the early 1990s, the United Nations tried to oversee a peace agreement with just 400 unarmed observers, a figure that everyone now agrees was egregiously low.

Washington reportedly will propose that UN logistics experts and engineers come first, with troop deployment to follow later, contingent upon both sides' continued commitment to the peace process. Zimbabwe, India and Brazil reportedly are to provide troops.

Diplomats in the capital, Luanda, remain uncertain about the depth of the commitment to peace, but they remain as hopeful as the women in the central plaza in Kuito. "We tell time by a wristwatch," a Western diplomat said. "Angolans tell time by a calendar, if at all."

Mr. Savimbi has sent conflicting signals. He refused to attend the signing of the accord in neighboring Zambia, citing security concerns. He has refused to meet with Mr. dos Santos, although the two men exchanged letters last week in which they agreed in principle to a meeting.

Having devoted three decades to his dream of becoming Angola's president, Mr. Savimbi recently acknowledged that his movement was in decline. He began to lose Western support when reports of human rights abuses within UNITA emerged in the early 1990s. He was cut off entirely when he made an unsupported claim that Angola's first democratic election, in September 1992, had been stolen from him.

Mr. Savimbi returned to war a month later and at one point controlled about 70 percent of Angola and a quarter of its provincial capitals. But the government eventually turned the military tide. On Nov. 11 — just a week before the signing of the peace accord — government forces routed UNITA from its symbolic capital of Huambo, which Mr. Savimbi had vowed to defend to the death.

Now the rebels are back in the bush, this time without international sponsorship.

Mr. Savimbi could remain a destabilizing guerrilla movement. Or he could pursue the peace process, which means joining a government of national unity as a junior partner and later as an opposition leader.

The Luanda government appears split between hard-liners who hope to wipe out the rebels and moderates who insist that an all-out military victory is impossible. Mr. dos Santos fits in the second category, but the capture of Huambo on the eve of the accord signing suggests that a hard-line element may be ascendant.

## ALGERIA: Opponents Are Jailed REFUGEES: Russians Leave Kazakhstan Dream for Reality at 'Home'

Continued from Page 1

ence in domestic affairs. Mr. Mitterrand's proposal led to an embarrassing split with the government of Prime Minister Eduard Balladur, whose Foreign and Interior ministries immediately registered displeasure with the Mitterrand plan.

Algerian affairs experts said they now feared an intensification of the war that has taken some 30,000 lives since 1992 before a new effort can be mounted to end it.

Such an effort will prove even more difficult, given convincing evidence that the various factions of the Islamic opposition, which once were united under the banner of the Islamic Salvation Front, are now splintered, with many militant extremists acting very much on their own.

"If the regime continues to reject a peaceful solution, it will bear alone the results of that," Mr. Kehir told the London-based Arabic daily Asharq Al Awsat in an interview.

Still, the Islamic leader, who fled Algeria two years ago, reiterated demands that the European Union and international community take economic aid to Algeria to the willingness of the government "to start serious negotiations with the opposition."

Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj were arrested in 1991 after their party was banned.

Continued from Page 1

rich Kazakhstan as a prime focus for the new unity that Moscow seeks, an economic reintegration of the jewels of the former Soviet Union that scattered when the superpower collapsed in 1991.

As difficult as life may be in Russia, Mr. Shapkin said, "the economy is better there and there's more order." His wife sighed, sounding like the steady wind on the vast frozen steppe that surrounds Akmolna. They get on fine with their Kazakh neighbors, she said, but she is concerned about her two sons, 9 and 11.

"We're less cozy here," she said. "We don't speak Kazakh. And I worry about them serving in the Kazakh Army."

The Kazakh elite has traditionally been pro-Russian. Concerned about nationalist pressures, economic instability, and the emigration of ethnic Russians, President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev's government has been more conciliatory to Russian interests.

It has decided to move the capital here from Alma-Ata, agreed to Russian military bases and partially merged their armies. It is moving toward Russian as a state language equal to Kazakh, and is considering a dual Russian-Kazakh citizenship and a grant of equity in major energy projects to Russia, a big priority for Moscow, which controls the pipelines.

Prime Minister Akeshehan Kazhegeldin is married to an ethnic Russian, like many of the Kazakh elite. He said he considered himself a Muscovite and saw the relationship with Russia inevitably as one of "partnership" and "unity."

Mr. Kazhegeldin, 42, who knows some macroeconomics, is a strong proponent of reintegration.

"Our way is toward the market and toward Russia," he said. "I always say that if anyone tries to stop us entering through Russia's front door, we'll try to slip in through the back window."

Founded in 1824 as a Russian fort, Akmolna, then called Akmolinsk, was called Tselino-



PORTUGUESE PLASTIC — A new credit card that is expected to replace a lot of Portugal's small change. It can be used for purchases such as newspapers, cigarettes or a cup of coffee. The card has a spending limit of \$375, does not have a user's name on it and requires no secret codes. It can be recharged at automatic teller machines.

## Golda Written Off As Bad Investment An Unceremonious Shalom For Meir, a Onetime Heroine

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Once in a while when money talks it can say something about a country. In Israel, it said Tuesday that the people in charge sometimes take a cold-eyed, cost-effective view of national heroes.

For the last decade, Israel's smallest bank note, an orange-shaded bill valued at 10 shekels and worth about \$3.30, has been graced with a portrait of the late Prime Minister Golda Meir, a wry near-smile on her face.

After Tuesday, though, it's shalom, Golda.

The Bank of Israel began introducing 20 million copies of a new 10-shekel coin, with plans to withdraw all 17 million of the old bills from circulation within a year.

Made of steel and bronze, the new coin carries the number 10 on one side and a fruit tree on the other, inspired by the design of a Hebrew coin from the first century.

It is not a knock on Mrs. Meir, says Shmuel Belitsky, director of the bank's currency department. It is simply that coins last much longer than bills, so the switch will save money.

"Before we put out any bill or coin, we make surveys," he said, "and we found that 70 percent were in favor of this switch, especially when they heard about the large savings involved."

Still, it is an unceremonious dumping of a historic figure — the only woman to head the Israeli government, from 1969 to 1974, and one of the country's best-known personalities.

"All young, unmarried people were urged to help," said Zehava Bulgakova, who came here straight from school in Khabarovsk, Russia. "They said: 'Build a new young city. Build communism.' And we were all volunteers."

"We were happy then, in the '60s," she said softly, hearing the music in her head. "Imagine, at 22 I was appointed a chief engineer! We had to set up a radio station, and there was nobody old from whom to learn."

She met and married Vladimir Bulgakov, who was the only anesthesiologist for seven large districts. Today, he is a professor of medicine specializing in tuberculosis, still rampant here. He earns the equivalent of \$25 a month.

"It's a joke," he said with disgust, showing visitors the henhouse he built near his apartment block for extra income, together with the pigs and cows he raises at his dacha.

where winds blew the topsail away.

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## U.S. House Passes Bill To Make Convicts Pay

By Katharine Q. Seelye  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an display of bipartisan sympathy toward crime victims, the House of Representatives voted unanimously Tuesday to require anyone convicted of a federal crime to pay full restitution to the victim for damages.

Current law allows but does not require courts to order such restitution, except in cases of federal crimes of domestic violence.

The bill would not apply to state and local courts, where most violent crimes are prosecuted.

There was virtually no argument over the proposal, which passed 431 to 0. It was the first of six crime bills the Republicans are bringing up as part of their "Take Back Our Streets Act" in their "Contract With America."

Other bills are sure to provoke more debate, especially one seeking to repeal the partial ban approved last year on assault-style weapons.

In speeches on the restitution bill Tuesday, voices on both sides of the aisle said they intended for criminals not only to "do the time" for their crimes but also literally to pay for their misdeeds.

This bill shows victims that "we will stand for you and with you," Representative Sheila Jackson Lee, Democrat of Texas, said on the House floor, echoing virtually everyone else who spoke.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the bill would cost \$5 million a year, mainly for additional administrative expenses of the federal courts.

The courts would determine the amount of restitution based on the victim's situation, not on the criminal's finances. The court, which would set the schedule for payments and the method, could not take into account whether the victim had access to insurance or other compensation.

## KOREA: North's Rebuff to U.S.

Continued from Page 1

origin, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Monday at a news conference in Washington with Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myung of South Korea. "That's a fundamental part of the United States' position."

"It is important that South Korea's role be spelled out for the world to see," another senior U.S. official said, adding that Seoul's national prestige was at stake. He said Washington had taken South Korea's point of view partly because the country was contributing several billion dollars to the project and partly because insisting on its role "reinforces the need" for direct dialogue between the two Koreas.

Mr. Gong said he remained hopeful that Pyongyang would accept Seoul's role in providing the reactors, saying that inter-Korean dialogue is a key to the success of the agreement.

"As it takes two to tango," he added, "we expect genuine change in the attitude of North Korea."

BEST SELLERS		
The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
This Week	Last Week	Wks. on List
1 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	1	48
2 POLITICALLY INCORRECT, by Bill Clinton	2	32
3 KISS THE GIRLS, by James Patterson	3	2
4 SELF-DEFENSE, by Jonathan Kellerman	4	3
5 EYES OF A CHILD, by Richard and North Patterson	5	2
6 ACCEPTABLE RISK, by Robin Cook	6	129
7 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	7	1
8 THE MURDERERS, by W.E.B. Griffin	8	1
9 TRUST ME, by Jayne Ann Krentz	9	1
10 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWNS UNDER, by Martin Morgan	10	17
11 DEBT OF HONOR, by Tim Clarys	11	2
12 WING & A DANCING STEEL, by Mary Higgins Clark	12	10
13 THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark	13	15
14 INSOMNIA, by Stephen King	14	10
15 ALWAYS A RECKONING, by Jimmy Carter	15	17
NONFICTION		
1 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston	1	17
2 CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE, by John Paul O'Sullivan	2	14
3 SISTERS, by Carol Saline	3	6
4 DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen	4	18
5 INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE, by Ronald Reagan	5	15
6 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	6	7
7 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul H. Popenoe	7	22
8 THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY, by Robert G. Hagstrom	8	10
9 NIGHTMARE IN THE COUNTRY OF GOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	9	48
10 ALL MY CHILDREN, by Robert J. Markey	10	2
11 JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	11	19
12 THE BELL CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray	12	14
13 NO ORDINARY TIME, by Doris Kearns Goodwin	13	16
14 LONG WALK TO FREEDOM, by Nelson Mandela	14	17
15 DOLLY, by Dolly Parton	15	17
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	89
2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE, by Rosie Daley	2	41
3 FOOD, by Susan Fowler	3	4
4 ILLUMINATA, by Marianne Williamson	4	3

**BORDER MUSIC**  
By Robert James Waller. 248 pages. \$17.95. Warner Books.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

HAVING sold more than 10 million copies of his first two books, "The Bridges of Madison County" and "Slow Waltz in Cedar Bend," Robert James Waller has fed his hackneyed romance recipe back into the computer and come up with his worst book yet, a truly atrocious hall of mirrors about a part-time cowboy and a one-time topless dancer that gives new meaning to the words sappy, sexist, mannered and clichéd.

What is the appeal of these books? Waller's novels read as if they had been churned out by a word processor programmed with scenes culled from soap operas, B movies and easy-listening songs and written in lan-

guage lifted from Hemingway parody contests and Playboy picture captions.

The most old-fashioned, hard-core sort of sexism is combined here with the fuzziest, most up-to-date talk of self-esteem, while completely banal sentiments are continually recycled in self-consciously saccharine language.

In the case of "Border Music," the story is a staple of country-western songs: Down-and-out woman meets charming, footloose guy; the two date, mate and share a brief interlude of bliss before setting off down the road for that requisite visit to the heartbreak hotel.

In the novel's very first sentence, macho Jack Carmine rescues poor, helpless Linda Lobo from a man who has torn off her G-string as she's dancing. He hits the guy with a pool cue, then jumps in his trusty Chevy truck with Linda and hits the road for Texas.

Throughout the novel, Linda is described in terms of her body: "We're told that she fills 'out her jeans like she's been born in them" and that she smells "of all the highways that ever ran through spring and summer toward sad-eyed endings."

Jack is described in somewhat less palpable terms. A "descendant of scalp hunters, back shooters and ladies of the night," he's supposed to be one of those tough, latter-day Bogart characters whose cynicism conceals a hurt and troubled heart.

Jack says things like "survival, first, procreation after that" and "stroking a woman's hair while looking out at a rainy day is 92 percent as good as it gets."

In one fairly typical passage, Waller writes: "Women liked Texas Jack Carmine in the same way people enjoy sunshine and soft rain on their faces. He

seemed to skate on the wind instead of letting it blow him around, and women sensed it. More than that, he genuinely liked women, not only in bed, but overall. Liked to watch them, talk with them, dance with them, and women picked up on it. They liked him because he liked them for all the things women are."

Characters in "Border Music" actually turn to other people and say things like "chic is what I've always favored, and chic is what we're after."

Or "Tonight, I'm runnin' for the fireside, hangin' on to the lachkey, gettin' off the great, sad arrow for a while and intendin' to grin just a bit if it's at all possible."

"Border Music" must surely rank as one of the most dreadful novels to come along in a long time.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

سكنا من الرصين



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\*J.D. Power and Associates 1994 Customer Satisfaction with Product Quality and Dealer Service Study<sup>SM</sup>. Study based on a total of 24,797 U.S. consumer responses.



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## To the Brink With China

China's obstinacy left President Bill Clinton no choice but to announce punitive tariffs (100 percent) on a billion dollars worth of targeted Chinese imports. Beijing promptly reciprocated these toughest-ever sanctions. If further talks do not produce a breakthrough by Feb. 26, a trade war will be added to the tensions that other trade disputes, human rights issues, nuclear nonproliferation and Taiwan already impose on Chinese-American ties.

This is not, on the merits, a tough issue. Chinese factories shamelessly knock off American compact disks, personal computers and movie videos. The Chinese have fended off repeated well-documented complaints of piracy, professing ignorance of the Western concept of intellectual property. But it is piracy. The Chinese have laws against it. The American effort has been to expect China to respect its own laws. The flagrancy of the offense and the necessary determination of American negotiators to defend a leading American export industry have given the issue a high political profile.

As newcomers to world trade, the Chinese are vying for a place at a crowded table. And they have a place. It gave them an immense surplus approaching \$30 billion in trade with the United States last

year. You would expect, along with the benefits of access to Western markets and technology, some bruises in bringing together two disparate systems. But there have been enough of both benefits and bruises to instruct China in the necessity of playing by the international rules. Realizing the importance of early precedents, the United States is using the occasion of China's application to the new World Trade Organization to make sure that China accepts them. This is the context in which the litmus piracy issue unfolds.

Some say China's veiled succession struggle undercuts its self-interest in trade accommodation — no one wants to be accused of kowtowing to the United States. Others think the link between Chinese officials and their friends and relatives in the business skews policy judgment. Still others suggest that the Chinese took President Clinton's bestowal of open access to the American market last year as a sign that America could be rolled on other issues. Who knows what is in the heads of the few Chinese who run that country? But Mr. Clinton needed to make a strong affirmation of the American interest in a system of normal open two-way trade. He made it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Watching Algeria Explode

Algeria now stands at the brink of open civil war. The violence has reached a point at which several hundred people are dying each week in the struggle between the military government and the Islamic radicals who are trying to tip it over. Although wider fighting would have ugly implications not only for the rest of North Africa but for Southern Europe as well, there is little indication of progress as other governments try to push the combatants toward a truce.

For the Western democracies, neither side represents an attractive solution. The fighting goes back to a presidential election three years ago that the army annulled at the moment it became clear that Islamic fundamentalists were going to win. The army has talked of a new election this year, but a leader of the principal Islamic opposition party has responded, from prison, that any attempt at an election in present circumstances will lead to greater bloodshed. A week ago a tremendous bomb in a car exploded in downtown Algiers, killing 42 people.

Last month representatives of a broad range of Islamic opposition organizations, meeting in Rome, offered the government terms for negotiation. But the

government unwisely rejected the overture, and almost as rapidly the understanding among the Islamic leaders unraveled. It is hard to know in retrospect whether it was a substantial opportunity that was missed, but in any event it is now apparently gone.

If the fighting develops into open warfare, there is an obvious danger that other North African countries could be drawn into it. It would produce waves of refugees fleeing to Spain, Italy and especially the former colonial power, France. Those refugees would surely carry their divisions and grievances with them.

Europe increasingly finds itself embattled and threatened by ethnic and religious wars that seem to be intractable. The wars in the former Yugoslavia have been going on for nearly four years. The fighting in Chechnya is having an ominous effect on an uneasy government in Russia. Now a civil insurrection to the south is gathering momentum. The death toll in each of these cases has been high and could easily go much higher. But to intervene usefully on behalf of peace seems to be beyond the statecraft of the world powers of the 1990s.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Clinton's Sensible Budget

The budget that Bill Clinton released on Monday might seem tame by comparison with the government-gutting promises of Republicans. The president would wipe out no department or major program. He would not balance the budget, but instead projects \$200 billion deficits as far as his budget officials can see. He barely nicks entitlement programs and achieves savings through hundreds of reasonable, though unexciting, spending reductions.

But the administration's plan exudes common sense. The deficit would fall as a percentage of economic activity — the best gauge of the government's tug on private capital. By avoiding a mindless rush to balance, the president preserves valuable investments in education, training, and research. His budget provides a worthy alternative to an expected Republican onslaught on government.

Goaded by the Republicans, the president made his task harder by proposing tax credits, as previously announced, of up to \$500 per child and up to \$10,000 per family for education and job training. He exempted Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and defense — more than half the budget — from sizable cuts, forcing bigger cuts on everything else. The budget plan calls for spending over the next five years about \$130 billion less than what it would cost to continue this year's federal programs. Most of the service cuts would come out of housing, transportation, energy and other discretionary programs. Mr. Clinton would eliminate 131 mostly small programs, consolidate 271 others, and cut the federal payroll to the lowest level in 30 years.

The Republicans are likely to embrace nearly every one of Mr. Clinton's cuts and impose even more. The administration will fight to preserve its national service, training and education initiatives. The president proposes "skill grants" for unemployed and low-paid workers to buy vocational training. He would spend more on early childhood education and nutrition, tuition grants for low-income fam-

ilies, and programs to stimulate commercial technology. Investment in civilian infrastructure, research, education and training would rise from \$136.6 billion this year to \$137.8 billion next — an increase that does not make up for inflation and that pales next to Mr. Clinton's election-year promise to boost investment by \$50 billion a year. Yet he will be lucky to push even modestly increases past Congress.

The president backed off from cutting Medicare and Medicaid, even though the two programs are projected to rise by more than 9 percent a year and account for about 40 percent of the increase in federal spending over the next several years. Burned by last year's debacle over reform of private health insurance, he seems content to let the Republicans take on popular entitlements.

Some critics ridicule the administration for a weak-kneed attack on the deficit. But lowering the deficit to 2 percent of domestic output, half its recent level, while preserving a modicum of public investment is a responsible turnaround.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

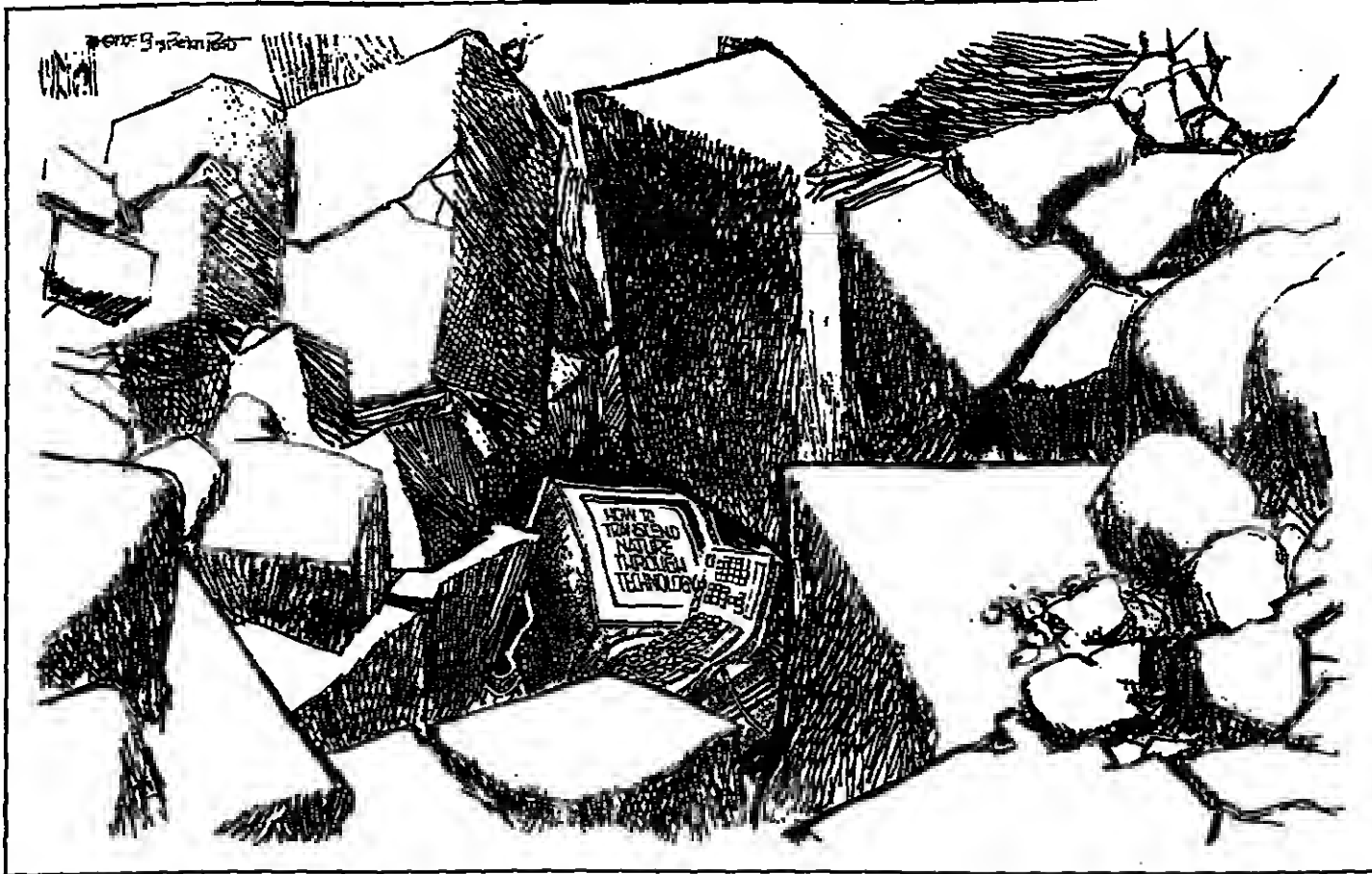
### Stop the Rate Hikes

Enough is enough. The Federal Reserve Board has raised short-term interest rates seven times since last February, pushing them to their highest level in four years. And, believe it or not, still another increase is in the wind.

With inflation well under control at an annual rate of 2.7 percent at the end of 1994, the Fed should allow time for the string of rate increases to have its effect, an effect that only now is beginning.

Even in parts of the country where the recovery has been robust, economic factors have combined to keep inflation low. Higher costs have been mitigated by the fact that U.S. productivity is at its greatest level in years.

— Los Angeles Times.



## Laogai Thrives, Its Products Sell, Its Slaves Suffer On

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "My name is Hongda Harry Wu and I am the executive director of the Laogai Research Foundation." Mr. Wu was speaking in Washington on Jan. 26 at a briefing on China. The briefing was for new members of Congress. So of course President Bill Clinton and his principal advisers did not attend.

That is a pity because the president, in his own way, contributed to the preservation of the laogai, making the very special kind of research carried out by Mr. Wu particularly important.

Laogai: "reform through labor" is the translation. Government profit through the organized man-

agement of slave labor is the meaning. The laogai is the Chinese version of the Soviet gulag, made far more efficient and integrated into the economy by every Chinese Communist regime.

Mr. Clinton is getting the credit due to him for ordering a punitive tariff on certain Chinese exports to the United States as retribution for the production of compact disks, movies and computer software whose copyrights happen to belong to Americans.

The only other important decision on China by President Clinton was in May 1994. His decision

then was to revoke his presidential promise to withdraw China's across-the-board minimum tariff privileges unless Beijing made human rights progress. "Progress" means not arresting or torturing those who dissent or allowing the captive Tibetans to hold a rally without being beaten bloody.

The president knew that no improvement had taken place. But he presented a theory, amusing if immoral, that somehow the Communists would be so moved by seeing him in full retreat that they would loosen the noose on

human rights themselves. American business convinced him of the bottom-line rectitude of that hypocritical fantasy.

The American public did not care how China-made shirts were produced, as long as any blood from lash marks was dry by the time they were worn.

Some of the commentary on the copyright episode treats the Clinton about-face of 1994 as history, sad maybe but history. No. It is part of life — China's, Tibet's, Mr. Clinton's, ours.

In the laogai are some political prisoners. But most of the prisoners are ordinary Chinese, men and women, arrested for minor offenses like public disorderliness. They are sentenced to from one to three years — often extended by wardens. Others are just rounded up by local administrators where factories near the camps are calling for more labor.

After "release," many prisoners are ordered to remain in the prison-factory compound area to continue working, at a few pennies a day.

Prisoners are starved and flogged. But don't think this is mere sadism. Not at all — the beatings and the starvation diet are considered punishments for not producing work quotas. They are used to reach the official goal of making the camps a fully profitable part of the economy.

The Communists say there are about 1.25 million in the laogai. Mr. Wu says at least six times that many, producing everything from machine tools to toys. These are exported worldwide under fraudulent factory names.

Mr. Wu is the world's great expert on the laogai. A geologist, he spent 19 years in the laogai for "counterrevolutionary rightsism." Since he arrived in the United States in 1985 he has been "researching" the slave camps — sometimes with his very life.

Three times he returned to China. He infiltrated labor camps posing as a relative or an overseas Chinese with money for laogai products. His foundation — three dedicated people — is helped to survive by the National Endowment for Democracy.

Neither President Clinton nor the United States created the laogai. But we will never know whether, if he had shown the same passion for human rights as he has for copyright laws, Beijing would have lightened at least some torture in some prisons, arrested somewhat fewer dissidents, forced fewer women to have abortions.

We do know that the Chinese have backed down in the face of economic pressure before. They will back down on the copyright laws. For human rights, though, a little less pain for Chinese slave laborers and the imprisoned Tibetan nation, Mr. Clinton would not even try.

The laogai thrives. Its products sell, its slaves bleed. That is not history but daily life. This day, this minute.

The New York Times.

## Respect for Law in China Is the Big Issue

By William P. Alford

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — President Bill Clinton may revel in his image as a policy wonk, but when it comes to China he displays an unfortunate ignorance of recent history and a lack of sophistication about how that nation works.

This is evident yet again in threats that the administration is making to impose more than \$1 billion worth of punitive trade sanctions against China unless Beijing essentially stops all infringement of American copyrights, trademarks and patents.

American producers and consumers are certainly within their rights to be riled. Obligations that China has accepted by joining the major international intellectual-property treaties or by entering into bilateral agreements with the United States are being routinely violated.

That this problem is serious and America's grievance legitimate does not, however, validate the administration's chosen way of coping with it — which has been to demand that the Chinese government stop all infringing activity by a date certain or face severe trade sanctions. The Bush administration tried that approach and failed miserably.

The Clinton administration must come to appreciate the folly of viewing America's intellectual-property problems with China in isolation from China's larger problems of legal and political development and also from the plight of Chinese (and other foreigners) also experiencing infringement.

The lack of respect for intellectual property in China is deeply intertwined with, and ultimately inseparable from, the lack of respect found throughout China these days for law and legal institutions, which are widely viewed all too often as corrupt and subservient to the Communist Party and the personal pecuniary interests of individual leaders.

Viewed in this light, the United States is not well-advised to follow a policy which presumes that bringing pressure to bear on a select number of individuals at the pinnacle of China's government will transform the attitudes of 1.2 billion Chinese.

Prominent figures in China's leadership have a vested interest in the very behavior in question — as evidenced by Deng Xiaoping's highly publicized ceremonial visit to the most notorious counterfeit-

ing factory on his last trip to Guangdong. They may well not be inclined genuinely to abandon it even if the costs to the nation are considerable.

But even if the central leadership were to choose to halt infringement, there is serious doubt whether it still has the capacity to bring a sudden and meaningful halt to this or any other major type of illicit behavior. In addition, the United States might well ask itself whether it should be encouraging Beijing to reassert centralized control over the most economically and politically vibrant and autonomous parts of the country.

The U.S. government should be directing the limited leverage it does have to help develop the type of legal institutions and legal consciousness that might in time generate a serious respect for law.

Only then will Chinese inventors and entrepreneurs, many of whom ache far more than outsiders for intellectual-property protection, have a way to vindicate their interests and, in the process, help strengthen the legitimate interests of us all. Only then will ordinary Chinese citizens begin to understand how they cannot expect to enjoy their own property rights if their society fails to accord meaningful respect for other rights and the rights of others.

There are no magic formulas for developing a stronger commitment to legality in China. Both the Bush and the Clinton administrations missed important opportunities when, in conjunction with the most-favored-nation debate, they so readily and transparently jettisoned human rights concerns for the chimera of more commercial access.

Washington should signal to Beijing its understanding that respect for property and political rights is, ultimately, indivisible, and do what it can materially to buttress legal development there.

If the goal is to inculcate a greater respect for property rights in China, it is incumbent upon Washington to show a greater concern for the fundamental rights of Chinese today even if it means eschewing headline-grabbing threats of trade sanctions.

The writer, director of East Asian legal studies at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming book "To Steal a Book Is an Elegant Offense: Intellectual Property Law in Chinese Civilization." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Disowning the Disowned in New York

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The anger, the fear and the despair are building. Governor George Pataki of New York has rolled up the sleeves of his tuxedo, picked up a machete and begun hacking away at the social welfare safety net in New York City.

Soft-spoken and quick with a smile, the governor seems absolutely unaware of the devastation, the human carnage that is sure to follow as tens of thousands of poor souls fall through the shredded net to absolute bottom.

"Where does he think people are going to go?" asked Anne Erickson of the Greater Upstate Law Project, which fights for legislative support for humane treatment of the poor.

Ms. Erickson's voice was a mix of astonishment and dismay as she reflected on the governor's plans to eviscerate the Home Relief program and to roll back other welfare benefits, including aid to the elderly, the blind and the disabled. "He is beating up people who are on the absolute fringes," she said.

Mr. Pataki's Home Relief proposal would sharply cut non-housing benefits and allow so-called "employable" recipients to remain in the program only 90 days in any 12-month period. After that they would be on their own, legions of destitute men and women, some with children,

most without so much as a quarter to their name.

"Where are they going to go?" Ms. Erickson asked again. "Does he have jobs for them? Is he going to create jobs for them? I'll tell you where they are going to go. They are going to end up in the shelters, and in the public hospital emergency rooms, and on the street."

If enacted, Mr. Pataki's radical welfare cuts — the deepest in the history of the system — will create an immediate new wave of hardship, hunger and homelessness that will dwarf anything that New York has experienced since the Depression.

The people who are already running anti-hunger programs know what is coming and they are frightened.

Liz Krueger, assistant director of the Community Food Resource Center, runs a soup kitchen in central Harlem. "We feed 550 people a day, five days a week, in a small storefront that can seat maybe 40 people at a time," she said. "You don't want to be there with food for 550 people when a few thousand hungry people are lined up outside waiting to be fed."

A very cruel situation is developing. When you start withholding benefits and throwing needy people off welfare, you begin a domino-like sequence of human destruction. Individuals who lose their eligibility for welfare also lose their eligibility for food stamps and for Medicaid. But they still get hungry and they still get sick.

The New York Times reported that Republican legislative leaders were jubilant when Governor Pataki announced his proposed cuts. They saw it as cause for celebration. What is it that makes a politician jubilant at the prospect of hungry men and women reduced to rooting through garbage for the remnants of someone else's meal?

What sickness enables a politician to experience joy at the creation of policies that are guaranteed to force people out of their homes and onto the street? The result will be an utterly degraded environment in which enormous numbers of poor people, who already know that they are despised, will come to realize that they have absolutely nothing left to lose.

While the legislators are yucking it up, more and more people will be consigned to the streets with no jobs, no money, no benefits and no friends. The rage will be like nothing we have previously seen.

The New York Times.

## Remember The Facts In Context

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Smithsonian's exhibit of the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb got entangled in a quarrel that began a quarter-century ago over the decision to use the bomb. That quarrel is in turn a by-product of the great quarrel over Vietnam — far more a product of the furor of the 1960s than of the war planning of the 1940s, when Harry Truman and his advisers made the decision.

That connection is persuasively established in Robert Newman's forthcoming book "Truman and the Hiroshima Cult."

Mr. Newman, a professor of journalism at the University of Pittsburgh, documents the way in which revisionist views of President Truman and the atomic bomb sprang from the tragic national division over Vietnam, as did so many other twisted perspectives on the generation which won World War II and designed America's strategy in the Cold War.

The 1960s were the seedbed of the view that the chief motive for using atomic weapons against Japan was not to jolt the Japanese into surrender and save scores of thousands of lives, but to discourage Soviet adventurism in Europe by means of "atomic diplomacy" — nuclear intimidation.

This thesis, as Mr. Newman shows, required the tendentious rearrangement of all sorts of collateral history, including the "discoveries" that anticipated Allied casualty figures in an invasion of the Japanese home islands were greatly exaggerated; that the Japanese leaders were war-weary, rather than narrowly divided between a peace party and still powerful and impatient military fanatics; that Mr. Truman cold-bloodedly ignored Japanese peace overtures; that he refused to qualify the unconditional surrender demand in a timely way to accommodate Japanese demands to keep their emperor; and that the United States used a "barbaric" weapon against Japan which it would never have used against Germany — reflecting the "racism" of U.S. war policy.

The range of such revised views is from half-truths to outrageous falsehoods.

Writing on the "gutting" of the Enola Gay exhibit, Barton Bernstein (*Opinion*, Feb. 2) finds it deplorable that such exalted military figures as Dwight Eisenhower and William Leahy could freely express misgivings about the use of the bomb, but that such reservations are now deemed ineligible for inclusion in the Enola Gay exhibit. He has a point.

But these second thoughts came years later and were not uncolored by service rivalries. And General Eisenhower, whose experience was in the European theater, may have known less than we know now of the fanaticism of the still ascendant Japanese militarists in 1945.

Mr. Bernstein quotes George C. Marshall as directing the use of the bomb against "military installations," as if to say that Hiroshima was not such an installation. It was a place of troop concentration. It was also the headquarters of the Japanese command planning the defense of Kyushu, the island which was to be the target of the first Allied assault in November 1945.

The revisionists seldom acknowledge how formidably the Japanese were fortifying Kyushu, preparing a defense that might well have made Okinawa (where more than 12,000 Americans died) look like a picnic. Nor do they mention 7,000 kamikaze planes remaining in the Japanese inventory, after they had done such hideous damage to U.S. ships in the Okinawa campaign that the War Department kept its extent secret.

There is much to know about the context in which the decision to drop the atomic bomb was made. The "Hiroshima cult," as Mr. Newman calls it, is just that. It isn't history. Those who are content with cults, whether celebratory or derogatory, will worship as they like. Those who want history will read Mr. Newman.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Paris Is Freezing

PARIS — The weather is still very severe and the effects of the cold are becoming manifest. The wood pavement in all parts of Paris is developing fissures. Many houses are deprived of water through the pipes being frozen, and residents are put to serious inconvenience through the necessity of carrying up their daily supply. Bread is delivered in a frozen condition, milk has constantly to be thawed before it can be used, and even in apartments warmed by good fires water freezes instantly. The boat service above Paris is stopped. The present minimum temperature, -13.5 deg. Cent., has only been exceeded fifteen times since the year 1800.

### 1920: U.S. Heard Soon

LONDON — Wireless telephony soon between Europe and

America is the prediction of a Marconi Company official, who says he recently spoke to Canada. One shining minute will probably be the fee.

### 1945: Big Three Meet

LONDON — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin announced from their secret meeting place in the Black Sea area tonight [Feb. 7] that they have agreed on plans for the final defeat of Germany and they are now discussing the problem involved in establishing a secure peace. The long-awaited disclosure of the fact that the conference was in session was made unexpectedly in a communiqué that was released simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow. The announcement of the "Big Three" meetings was widely welcomed.



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مركزنا الأصلي



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## NAFTA, Aged 1, Is Badly in Need of Repair

By Sarah Anderson and John Cavanagh

WASHINGTON — Even as it has been piecing together a costly and unpopular bailout for Mexico, the Clinton administration has been celebrating the first anniversary of the North American Free Trade Agreement with claims that the pact has created 100,000 jobs in the United States.

It is true that in 1994 U.S. exports to Mexico jumped 20 percent over those of 1993, and many companies have enjoyed the benefits.

What the administration fails to say is that in today's high-tech factories, companies can increase exports without hiring new employees.

Moreover, imports from Mexico, which displace U.S. jobs by muscling out American products, grew even faster than U.S. exports.

As a result, according to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, NAFTA has caused a net loss of 10,000 U.S. jobs. The crash of the peso will only intensify this trend as U.S. goods become even costlier for Mexican consumers.

More than 36,000 U.S. workers have filed claims that they have lost their jobs because of NAFTA, and the Labor Department reports that the number of claims has jumped dramatically in the last two weeks.

The stories of workers displaced by NAFTA have much to tell us about the increasingly vulnerable position of American — and Mexican — labor in the new global economy.

Fairy Jean Breining had been working for Woolrich, a sportswear manufacturer named after her hometown, Woolrich, Pennsylvania, for 24 years when she was laid off last summer. Officials had promised to try to keep production in the United States, but less than a year after NAFTA went into effect, the temptation of Mexico — where apparel workers earn on aver-

age \$1 an hour — was apparently too much to resist.

The company laid off 450 workers in Pennsylvania and Colorado and hired Mexican contractors.

Ms. Breining qualifies for a government retraining program. But she is 59 and says the program offers little comfort. "I was

**Imports of cheaper tomatoes into the United States have increased 25 percent; the prices U.S. producers received fell by half. At the supermarket, prices have not changed.**

planning to retire in about four years," she said. "I don't see any point in signing up for retraining, since no one's going to hire a woman my age anyway."

The big question for Woolrich employees is: retraining for what? In nearby Avis (population 1,600), Woolrich had been the biggest employer, with about 100 workers. Since the Woolrich plant closed, the biggest employer has been the United Methodist Church, which employs 17 people in its day-care center.

Tracy Bartom, a maintenance worker for Magnetek Inc. in Huntington, Indiana, recalls meeting a trainee from Magnetek's plant in Matamoros, Mexico.

"Through a translator I asked him how much he was paid and he said \$1 an hour," she said. "I

had to wonder why the company would pay me 10 times as much."

Within the first six months of NAFTA, Ms. Bartom found herself out of work. Magnetek, which makes electrical equipment, moved about 40 jobs from Huntington and 30 more from Owosso, Michigan, to Mexico.

Magnetek workers in Indiana and Michigan are clearly losers. But are Magnetek's Mexican workers the winners? Mexico's low wages and lax enforcement of workers' rights and environmental standards are primary attractions for U.S. investors.

A random survey of U.S. factories in Mexico in 1992 by the General Accounting Office found that all violated Mexico's environmental laws. It is not surprising, then, that the new jobs created by U.S. companies are often undesirable.

This is the case at Magnetek's Mexican plants, where workers complain that strong fumes cause nausea and vomiting. Ms. Bartom says the Indiana plant does not have such problems because an employee works full time to ensure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines.

Matamoros employees report that in the past year Magnetek dismissed older workers in two plants and replaced them with younger people at half the pay — \$50 for a 48-hour workweek.

In Immokalee, Florida, men from Mexico and Haiti crowd into a parking lot at dawn, hoping that a bus will come and take them to the fields to work.

Until October, many had more regular employment with Regency Packing, a tomato grower and processor. But Regency declared bankruptcy, citing increased imports of Mexican tomatoes. Suddenly, 1,100 field workers and factory workers were out of jobs.

Imports of cheaper tomatoes into the United States have increased 25 percent since NAFTA took effect, while the prices U.S. producers received last year for their crops were only half of 1993 prices, according to the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, a research group.

Meanwhile, prices for tomatoes at the supermarket have stayed about the same.

The Regency workers qualify for retraining under NAFTA, but it is doubtful that they will benefit much from the program.

"Most of the workers are illiterate and don't speak English," said Robert Williams of Florida Rural Legal Assistance. "What can they be retrained to do? Really the only jobs available to them are in agriculture or as cleaning staff at hotels."

Citing the failed promises of NAFTA, 24 members of the House cosponsored a bill last month calling for the United States to withdraw from the agreement. And politicians and citizens' groups in Mexico are asking for renegotiation.

While it is unlikely that the Clinton administration will back away entirely from NAFTA, it should consider adding strong enforcement mechanisms to hold companies accountable for the abuse of workers' rights and environmental standards.

Last week's bailout offered a missed opportunity to make this link, but the continuing crisis in Mexico may yet offer the administration an opening to set new rules that will help not only American workers but their counterparts across the border.

The writers are economists at the Institute for Policy Studies and co-authors of a new study titled "NAFTA's First Year: Lessons for the Hemisphere." They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## When a Budget Item Becomes a Burden

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In these last years, and notably in these past months, Americans have heard much of the burden imposed by government on the citizen. Nothing has been more emphasized in speech and possibly also in thought.

This comment is not meant to regret this concern, as some might suppose.

## MEANWHILE

Rather, it is to clarify the way the word "burden" is now employed. It has a very special connotation, of which all who cherish good or anyhow accepted English usage should be aware.

As now used, "burden" applies only to a very specific range of government activities. Many are not a burden and are not to be so described. Defense expenditure is definitely not a burden; indeed, increases therein are now being proposed. That there is now no wholly plausible enemy does not affect the situation.

Similarly, in recent years large sums, upward of \$50 billion, have been appropriated to bail out failed financial insti-

tutions, specifically the savings and loan associations. This was not a burden. A clear distinction must be made between a burden and an admittedly unfortunate and costly financial misadventure.

Social Security is not a burden; in no politically acceptable discourse is it so described. Nor are farm price and income supports, although recipients regularly command incomes of a hundred grand or more.

Medicare is basically not a burden and is not to be so described. There are many lesser items of expenditure that are not a burden, including health care for members of the Congress.

On the other hand, some functions of government are a heavy burden. Notable are welfare payments, especially those to unmarried mothers and their children. Likewise expenditures for food stamps and child nutrition. While Medicare is not a burden, Medicaid is a real burden.

Education is somewhat special. While private education is not a burden, public

education, especially in the cities, can be a very heavy load. Here, as elsewhere, burden bears no necessary relation to cost.

And here one sees the rule by which students of contemporary English usage should be guided. Whether a public function or service or regulation is or is not a burden depends on the income of the individual so helped or favored.

As with all linguistic rules there can be exceptions. The National Endowment for the Arts, support to public broadcasting, a few other items not specifically designed for the poor, are a burden. The exceptions, as ever, make the rule.

It is the generally accepted purpose of language to convey meaning. All who use or hear the word "burden" should know the precise and subtle meaning it conveys.

Basically something is a burden when it is not for the rich, not for the merely affluent, but for the poor.

The writer, professor emeritus of economics at Harvard, is an adviser on English usage for the American Heritage Dictionary. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Let Us Not Celebrate Einstein's 'One Great Mistake'

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Whining and bellyaching — long the specialty of the American Legion and similar pensioner warrior groups — have prevailed. The Smithsonian Institution is scaling back its planned Enola Gay exhibit.

Officials of some veterans organizations were in a twist that the exhibition was something less than the customary puffery that glorifies the 1945 bombing of civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Anyone refusing to salute the Americanized, Trumanized and sloganized version of the ending of World War II — the bombing saved U.S. lives, the Japanese were entrenched — is open to accusations of unpatriotic disloyalty. Disparaging assessments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are unwelcome, especially if it is concluded that the bombings were heinous military atrocities or if the statement of Albert Einstein, uttered shortly before his death, is endorsed: "I made one great mistake in my life — when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that the atomic bomb be made."

Large veterans groups like the American Legion are in business, first, to perpetuate the alleged glories of their mem-

bers' military days — even though only a small percentage of soldiers see combat — and, second, to protect their entitlements and perks that help drain the civilian economy.

The Smithsonian episode is in the first category. When word emerged that the exhibit would not be a celebratory event — with the usual assemblage of retired warhorse generals and tooting military bands — the American Legion and similar military groups went to their patrons in Congress. More than 80 members heeded. They wanted heads to roll and butts kicked, starting with the director of the National Air and Space Museum responsible for daring to create an exhibition that raised moral issues about the bombings.

Faced with posturing politicians and ranting militarists, the Smithsonian caved. All that is on the agenda now is a plan to wheel out the fuselage of the Enola Gay and plow it at the museum, like a bric-a-brac on history's shelf and with no hints at all of its role in bringing instant death and suffering to several hundred thousand Japanese citizens.

The Smithsonian director, I. Michael Heyman, new on the job and eager to play it safe, justified his backing down: "In this important anniversary year, veterans and their families were expecting, and rightly so, that the nation would honor and commemorate their valor and sacrifice. They were not looking for analysis and, frankly, we did not give enough thought to the intense feelings such analysis would evoke."

Why this catering to American Legionnaires and similar groups who demand a one-sided version of history? Those among them who need to recall their uniform days are already well served with parades and speeches on Memorial Day and Veterans Day. That is two days more than the country sets aside to honor the valor and sacrifices of conscientious objectors to war.

In a militaristic nation like the United States, even the suggestion that upholders of the anti-war ethic be praised is seen as preposterous. The conscientious objectors can be derided and dismissed — or jailed, as many were during every war the country has had — but the bravery of their resistance is enshrined in history.

One benefit of the Smithsonian wrangle is that peace groups have been stirred to action. Such organizations as Physicians for Social Responsibility and Pax Christi plan to use 1995 as a year to join with the Japanese peace community to educate citizens of both nations — especially the young who have not yet been propagandized — that no allegiance is owed any government that has bombs at the ready to slaughter a citizenry across the river or ocean.

Like it or not, the American Legion will have to deal with the analysis of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sure to come this year.

Is cowering of the Smithsonian into silence does nothing to still the voices of Japan's hibakusha — survivors of the blasts — nor the testimony of Senator Mark Hatfield, the Oregon Republican who as a sailor entered Hiroshima in 1945 weeks after the bombing: "I felt jarred in the depths of my soul. I was witnessing the effects of a horror too terrible to imagine ... The shock to my conscience registered permanently."

Then as now, Mark Hatfield was not speaking only for himself.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## A Message of Thanks to Japan's Many Friends

By Yohei Kono

The writer is deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs.

TOKYO — The great earthquake that struck Japan in the early hours of Jan. 17 was the worst natural disaster Japan has experienced in 20 years. More than 5,000 people have died, and as many as 2 million, including many foreign nationals living in Japan, still suffer from this tragic upheaval.

I would like to express my deepest condolences to those who died and to their family members.

Messages of sympathy and offers of assistance continue to reach Japan from around the world. We have received aid in various forms from more than 30 countries and regions, as well as from nongovernmental organizations and individual volunteers. Such great goodwill from the international community — ranging from governments to small children, and from powerful countries to tiny islands — has given encouragement and hope to those suffering from the earthquake. We are truly grateful.

The earthquake damage simply defied our imagination. Indeed, municipal and prefectural officials as well as the police and fire departments, were themselves victims of the disaster.

Under these devastating circumstances, there was an immediate need for us to concentrate our assistance activities on rescuing those victims who lay buried under crumbled houses and buildings.

many on the brink of death. I hope that all those governments and people who offered their help understand why we were not always able to give an immediate response to their generous offers.

As the magnitude of the damage became clear, we worked to identify the precise needs and priorities of the victims and of those involved in rescue operations, so that we could put to useful effect the generous offers of assistance from abroad.

We were able promptly to accept large amounts of water, blankets, tents and other forms of assistance from the U.S. armed forces stationed in Japan. As the extent of the damage became clearer, we gratefully received rescue teams, starting with the Swiss disaster relief team, as well as relief materials and donations.

Recently, I visited the areas affected. I observed that the number of evacuees taking shelter at schools and other facilities has dropped from 300,000 to 240,000. The affected people were remarkably calm. With their determination to rebuild, they were gradually returning to a normal pace of living.

I was deeply moved at the sight of the

many members of the rescue teams and medical teams, the volunteers and others who had rushed across great distances to Japan and who were working day and night to help alleviate the suffering and difficulties of the affected people.

Through the goodwill proffered to our country by the international community, I am strongly reminded of the need for the countries of the world to live together and help one another in our global community. The experience has made us recognize anew the growing need for Japan to reciprocate and contribute to international cooperation.

We must continue to devote our full efforts to the recovery and reconstruction operations, and strive to rebuild the areas affected so that they will be better equipped to withstand disasters and be better places to live.

In reinforcing our disaster prevention systems, we intend to learn from our experiences during this disaster, and from the experiences and wisdom of other countries as well.

In closing, I would like again to express our heartfelt gratitude for the goodwill and assistance we have received from countries and individuals everywhere. They have lit a light of hope in the hearts of all those who suffered from the earthquake.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Hiroshima Revisited

Regarding "Hiroshima Bomb: Just a Warning in Moscow" and "In Japan, Dismay at the Downstaging of Exhibit" (Feb. 2):

American veterans groups and members of Congress should be outraged at the Smithsonian Institution's arguably pro-Japanese portrayal of the atomic bombing of Japan during World War II. Similarly, the Japanese have every right to be dismayed at the Smithsonian's decision to exclude material showing the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In an apparent effort to portray "a middle ground" interpretation of the bombings, the display is a gross distortion of events through omission.

The real story of the conclusion of World War II is that there are two separate and equally accurate stories: that of the Japanese and that of the

Americans. While based on the same events, they are recorded from wholly different perspectives. The bombings are a symbol of both victory and despair. An accurate portrayal should fully reflect both perspectives. Visitors to a museum exhibit should be permitted to form their own conclusions.

JIM AMBRUSCH, Tokyo.

The Smithsonian's critics seem confused over the difference between explaining a nation's actions and defending them. No moral person could possibly defend Japanese or Nazi atrocities in World War II. But that hardly makes one a "revisionist" if one tries to explain what factors led the participants to behave as they did. Indeed, this understanding is the key to avoiding a repeat of such tragedies.

As for the presentation's "in-

appropriate" portrayal of the Japanese as victims, I feel sorry for anyone who cannot make a moral distinction between an infamyman bayoneting civilians in Nanking and a child caught under a mushroom cloud.

SCOTT T. HARDS, Tokyo.

The agonizing question of whether President Harry Truman made a wicked decision by ordering the use of the atomic bomb has taken on new impetus with the approach of the 50th anniversary of that fateful event. Two considerations are too often overlooked.

The first is what sort of world we would be living in had Hitler or Stalin had the bomb first. The second: The fact that one bomb could destroy a whole city and kill 100,000 human beings was simply impossible to grasp before it happened, except by the scientists.

The whole strategy of deterrence that prevented a World War III rested on that product of the nuclear laboratories. A multitude of people would have been killed, or never born, if a thousand Hiroshimas had taken place; they owe their lives to the victims of Hiroshima. It is to their sacrifice that we should direct our gratitude and pity.

FRANCOIS de ROSE, Paris.

The writer is a former member of the United Nations Commission on the International Control of Atomic Energy.

Regarding "Time to End This Assault on the Honor of a Nation" (Opinion, Jan. 26):

George F. Will dares to accuse the Smithsonian Institution of "naïstly insulting" the honor of the U.S. nation in its original script for the exhibit on the Enola Gay.

Although I agree that the Smithsonian's script should be changed, I am incensed by Mr. Will's bad faith. At least a third of his article is a frothing, rabid diatribe against all points of view to the left of his own, and is, in its viciousness and content, nastier and more anti-American than anything the Smithsonian has ever produced.

One example: He excoriates schools for giving children condoms "as bookmarks" for books such as "Freddy Has Two Monkeys" and "Daddy Has a Roommate." Aside from the fact that these condoms, intended to fight AIDS, would also help reduce the abortions and teenage welfare mothers Mr. Will so despises, it is obvious that these books are meant to teach tolerance and respect — ideas at the heart of the U.S. Constitution.

KEN COWAN, Paris.



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## 'White Man's Burden': Reverse Spin on Racism

John Travolta Plays a Powerless White Man  
And Harry Belafonte Is a Privileged Black

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — The film crew of "White Man's Burden," working in a deserted factory in downtown Los Angeles, wears surgical masks to deflect the thick dust and acrid smell. John Travolta keeps nodding off, the result of three nights of filming until dawn. Harry Belafonte's raspy voice is even raspier, and he keeps coughing. And the first-time director, Desmond Nakano, who also wrote the screenplay, sips coffee, rubs his hands to keep warm and struggles to cope with his two exhausted stars.

Travolta smiled. "Like 'Pulp Fiction,' this film will probably cost me money because I won't make a dime out of it," he said, "but I read this script standing up in my kitchen and I thought, 'I've got to do this.'"

"I haven't made a movie in 17 years," Belafonte said. "I really had no appetite for the kinds of films made about blacks today that propel violence and romanticize ghetto conditions. And then I read this and thought, at least we have something here that takes a real look at what's tearing people apart."

With Hollywood studios routinely avoiding anything provocative and churning out deadly comedies and by-the-numbers romances, "White Man's Burden" explores a significant theme: black-white relations and the anger and misunderstandings that shroud them.

What makes the independent film unusual is the plot, which puts a reverse spin on reality. In "White Man's Burden," to be released in the fall, blacks are the dominant race and whites are the underclass. Travolta plays a powerless white man who crosses paths with the Belafonte character, a privileged businessman. The Travolta character oversteps the lines of class and race and makes a mistake that devastates his life.

**T**HE project has had its problems. Various companies rejected the film, and the screenplay required extensive rewrites, partly at the request of the two stars. Moreover, the 36-year-old Nakano's lack of experience "was a sense of enormous anxiety to everyone, including the director," said Belafonte.

"Fortunately, Desmond was open and generous and let the actors experiment," he added.

Lawrence Bender, the producer of "Pulp Fiction," who is following that film with "White Man's Burden," said: "The movie's really about what it means to put the shoe on the other foot. Now that I was gaining some power in the film industry, it gave me an opportunity to somehow try to make a difference."

Nakano, whose screenplay credits include "Last Exit to Brooklyn" and "American Me," said the idea for "White Man's Burden" was rooted in his experience as a Japanese-American growing up in Los Angeles.

"I didn't want to make a didactic movie," he said, while the actors prepared for a scene in which Belafonte has been taken prisoner by Travolta. "I didn't want to make a movie that's easy, like most movies on racial matters in which you walk out of the film pretty much confirming the opinion you had when you walked in. It doesn't change anything."

Nakano said he expected white moviegoers to identify with the desperate Travolta character, who is the victim of bias, and the black audience to identify with the wealthy Belafonte character.

He hopes that both blacks and whites will question their assumptions about race. Nakano said with a laugh that the seed of the idea was probably planted when he was 8 years old and playing a game of war with an older brother.

"I remember my brother running past me and yelling: 'Kill 'em! Kill 'em! Kill the Japs!'" he recalled. "It was like everything stopped for me. It all went slow motion. I looked at him and realized, 'We're Japanese to white people but we're both American.' The line between us and them was suddenly reversed. And when your own brother says, in effect: 'Kill us! Kill us!' that's a real moral dilemma and that's what this movie is all about."

Belafonte acknowledged he was extremely nervous about returning to films at age 67.

**D**URING the 1950s and '60s Belafonte and his friend Sidney Poitier managed to move beyond the stereotypical roles given blacks in earlier days. Belafonte's early films included "Carmen Jones," "Odds Against Tomorrow" and "Island in the Sun." But Belafonte said he found studios increasingly inhospitable to his ideas about what he termed "meaningful films" about black life. These included projects about Paul Robeson, Harriet Tubman and Nat Turner.

Belafonte said the quality of many of today's films about blacks, even those by black filmmakers, left him depressed and angry. "Most of the films are sexist, racist and anti-black," he said.

"I'd rather have Athol Fugard, a white South African, writing about blacks, than a whole bunch of black writers. Sure, if every black writer in America was a Toni Morrison or an August Wilson I'd have no problem."

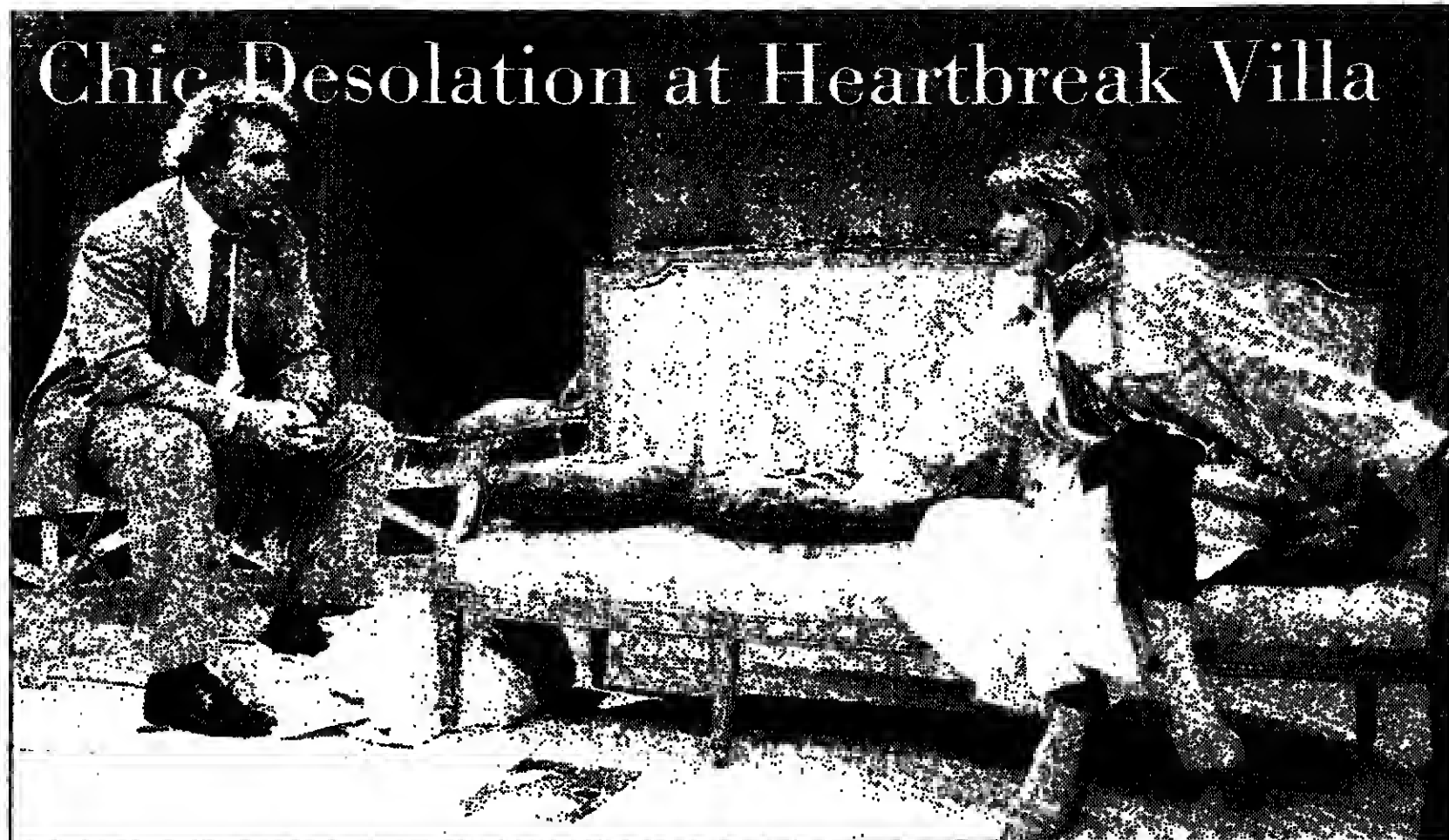
"I don't like pictures that glorify black villainy. Like 'New Jack City.' Why should millions of young people find something heroic in a character who's a cocaine pusher only because he's doing war against evil white society?"

But Belafonte also said that he was once again immersed in moviemaking, either producing, directing or appearing in films that he deems significant. These include producing "Parting the Waters," based on the Taylor Branch book about the civil rights movement, with Jonathan Demme; appearing as a gangster in a new Robert Altman film, "Kansas City," and directing "The Port Chicago Mutiny," based on an incident in World War II when black sailors mutinied after being ordered to work in a highly dangerous ammunition dump in San Francisco.

**T**RAVOLTA signed up for "White Man's Burden" after Quentin Tarantino, the director of "Pulp Fiction," asked him to read it. "I look for something that invites me in and provokes me and takes me away," he said. "I got totally enveloped in this. I don't enjoy reading scripts, but I stood and read this and couldn't put it down. The racial flip, wear-the-other-shoe concept fascinated me."

"In the past I've taken the best of what's come along to survive," he added, "but now there's actually some quality. It's been an interesting year and a half, working for art's sake where it actually ends up costing you."

Travolta is earning far less than a movie star ordinarily receives by appearing in low-budget films like "Pulp Fiction" and "White Man's Burden." Not to worry, though. He is set to start making a new film, "Get Shorty," based on the Elmore Leonard novel, with Gene Hackman, Rene Russo and Danny DeVito and directed by Barry Sonnenfeld. He'll earn at least \$5 million.



Jay Benedict and Susan Hampshire in a scene from Marguerite Duras's "Suzanna Andler."

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — The problems of one wealthy Parisienne trying to decide which villa in the south of France to rent for the summer may not, as Humphrey Bogart used to remark to Ingrid Bergman at airports, amount to a hill of beans, but they certainly amount to the 90 minutes of Marguerite Duras's "Suzanna Andler," which made a star of Ellen

### LONDON THEATER

Atkins about 20 years ago and is now back in a rare London staging at the Battersea Arts Centre with Susan Hampshire.

Battersea is a less than ideal home for this fragile piece: A play demanding incredible chic and a haute-luxe setting has been thrown onto a studio-stage set that looks as though it was run up by the cast during a brief break in rehearsals. Hampshire is, however, very good at suggesting a heart about to break under a silk shirt. An expert and underrated

player of Coward and Rattigan, she has a super-cool sexuality and chilly sensuality perfectly in keeping with Duras's irritatingly self-obsessed heroine.

There are fleeting appearances by a real estate agent, one of Suzanna's lovers and one of her husbands (an interesting dramatic debut by the ballerina Bryony Brind), but this is essentially a monologue with brief interruptions, devoid of much drama yet driven fitfully along by Andler's breathtaking absorption in her own emotional state. Were Cap-Ferrat to be invaded by a plague of locusts, or decimated by nuclear attack, you feel that Andler would still be wittering on about a slight headache and a sense of inner desolation.

To the title "Mama, I Want to Sing" (Cambridge) there can be but one coherent response: Please my child, try not to. Not again. A show that unflinchingly triumphed for nine years in a Harlem church has been transported to the back of the Cambridge Circus, where it joins the long, long line of catastrophic musicals at a theater that seems to locate and stage them with eerie regularity.

This one has come via Tokyo, where it played seven tours in seven years; but

then again, most of my background information comes from a program that assures us that one of its stars was born "in the little town of Wolverhampton," so we could have some kind of a language barrier here as well as all the artistic ones. Another of the cast tells us in her program note that "she believes God has placed her in the show, though she is not sure for what reason." I wish I knew why He has placed me in the stalls, though it may well have to do with mortification and the sins of the flesh: It sure can't have much to do with entertainment.

The story, which could be inscribed on the back of the ticket stub with plenty of space to spare, concerns one Doris Troy, apparently "a household name" in Britain during the '60s, though I think I was out of the household at the time. Big Doris is up there on stage now playing her mother now, while a winsome Stacy Francis shirks out an anthology of her hit. She seems to have had just one, but a later-life devotion to Good Works in Harlem is not allowed to pass unsung by a musical slowly drowning in a small puddle of self-congratulation. This orgy of smug schmalz starts with Doris's dad dropping dead in church, presumably

having seen the rest of the show in rehearsal. The rest of us poor sinners just have to endure it.

One horrendously bad new musical in a week could be called unfortunate; two starts to look like carelessness. At the Lyric Hammersmith, "Mad and Her Dad" introduces us to Paul Sand, a composer-lyricist with an interesting, grainy musical style but, on this evidence, not much idea of plot or character development. Thus we get the maker of a brand of pornographic wallpaper in a tired succession of professional and marital troubles as acted out by a desperately overexaggerated quartet of actors, who seem to believe that nervous energy can take the place of talent. Mama, I want to leave the theater.

"Mad and Her Dad" typifies what seem all too clearly to be the problems facing any attempt to create a local musical. There's not much point in trying to do a Cameron Mackintosh spectacular on a few hundred quid in a studio theater with a profit (if any) sharing cast. This then throws us toward small-scale four-handers, which can all too soon degenerate into song cycles about varying degrees of romantic trauma.

## Israel Philharmonic Gets Its Second Wind

By Edward Rothstein  
New York Times Service

**I**N 1934, in Palestine, the Polish violinist Bronislaw Huberman had a vision of an artistic utopia. In this, paradise, he said in a lecture, no class would have an exclusive claim on mankind's highest aesthetic achievements.

Palestine could be, he suggested, "the first country where we shall witness the miracle of an entire community culture." And the first step toward realizing that miracle was to create a new orchestra that would, in its performances, help create "One Great Spiritual Unity." "Let's work for Music in Palestine," he urged his audience.

So began the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, which later became the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Huberman's utopian visions were part of what inspired Arturo Toscanini to lead the orchestra's inaugural concert in 1936, declining all fees.

Huberman arranged for the emigration of musicians from Germany, Poland, Austria and Hungary, saving them from the Nazis. The new orchestra played for the general public and in workers' concerts, with ticket prices reduced by 80 percent.

It became a cooperative, run by the players; a musical kibbutz, of sorts. Its ambition was to become a regional ensemble that would help bring peace to the Middle East; two weeks after the inaugural concert, Tos-

canini led the orchestra on its first foreign tour, to Egypt.

The Israel Philharmonic will begin a two-week tour of the United States on Wednesday in Washington and play at Avery Fisher Hall in New York City on Feb. 12 and 13.

Its utopian heritage is still important. But the orchestra is sternly schooling itself in the practicalities of the late-20th-century music business.

In 1987, the Israel Philharmonic, secure in its finances and confident of its future, could afford to be complacent about its place in the artistic cosmos.

Zubin Mehta was appointed music director for life in 1981. Subscriptions were jealously guarded and passed on like family heirlooms. And there was no significant competition in Israel. But then, as one musician said recently, cable television came. Leisure activities changed. Over the decades, Israel itself became a modern state, one with more problems than most.

Immigration made European culture less central. Artistic education was neglected. New Russian immigrants, meanwhile, created numerous chamber groups and orchestras throughout the country, tempt-

ing listeners who did not want to travel to Tel Aviv.

As loyal subscribers began to die, no new generation stepped forward to take their place. Subscriptions fell from a high of 35,000 to 28,000 by 1990.

In 1991, Avigdor Levin, a new financial officer, was hired to stop the slide.

**T**HE orchestra tried some of the techniques used in the United States, reducing the number of concerts in each subscription series and offering privileges at the box office for subscribers. Levin has consulted with the New York Philharmonic and the major orchestras in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

The approach has begun to pay dividends. Since 1991, Levin said, 20,000 new subscribers have joined the orchestra, and the slippage has stopped. The average age of the audience, 63 in 1991, is now 55.

Box office represents only 62 percent of the budget, yet Levin boasts that last season, Mamm Auditorium, the orchestra's home in Tel Aviv, was more than 90 percent full; this season, the figure is 95 percent.

"The more competition the

better," Levin insists. "Some subscribers who left us for other orchestras are coming back."

Still new competition has come in particular from the new opera house in Tel Aviv, which opened last October, with no participation by the Philharmonic. By one account, the Philharmonic's inquiries about becoming the orchestra for the New Israeli Opera were rebuffed. Shlomo Lahav, the former mayor of Tel Aviv, under whose aegis the building was constructed, told Mehta, he

said, that involvement by the Philharmonic was not a good idea and that competition was good for the orchestra.

Of course, added duties in the opera house would have entailed a radical expansion of the Philharmonic's roster and schedule, and many in the orchestra considered it impractical.

But musicians' egos are still bruised over the opera company's complete lack of interest. Some express cautious hopes that a relationship will evolve over time.



Harry Belafonte and John Travolta on the set of "White Man's Burden."

### Freedom, Finally, for Willy

The Associated Press

**MEXICO CITY** — Keiko, the killer whale in the film "Free Willy," is heading for freedom. Reino Aventura amusement park in Mexico City, where Keiko has lived for a decade, will give him to the Free Willy-Keiko Foundation, which plans to free him off Iceland, after a period at the Oregon Coast Aquarium in Newport.

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## MARKET DIARY

Stocks Turn Mixed  
On Rate Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Stocks were little changed on Tuesday as investors interpreted stable interest rates as a sign that the economy and profit growth would slow in 1995.

"Wall Street is always thinking a half year or year ahead, so if it's done worrying about what

## U.S. Stocks

interest rates are going to do," said James Macko, vice president of institutional trading at McDonald & Co. Investments. "The next obvious focus is earnings."

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 0.34 point lower, at 3,937.39. Gaining issues outnumbered losing issues by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 317.8 million shares.

"The market's been up five days in a row," said Marty Kearney at PTT Securities. "It's just trying to consolidate here." WMX Technologies fell 1 1/4, to 27 1/4, after the waste management company's 26 percent increase in fourth-quarter earnings fell short of expectations. Merrill Lynch also lowered its estimate for WMX's 1995 earnings.

Firm Treasury Market  
Pushes Dollar Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Tuesday against major currencies as early gains in the U.S. bond market bolstered demand for it.

"The bond market is showing constructive gains, and as long as that happens, the dollar will bang in there," said Kevin Lawrie, foreign exchange manager at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

The dollar closed at 1.537 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5314 DM on Monday, and at 99.425 yen, down from 99.450 yen. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, which had risen as much as half a point in price, setting off the dollar's rally, was up only 1/32 at 98 11/32, and its yield was unchanged from the 7.64 percent at which it closed Monday.

Bond prices had been rising since Friday, when a weaker-than-expected employment report strengthened the idea that

ings. The company's shares were the most active on the Big Board.

Union Carbide rose 1/2 to 28 1/4, after the plastics and chemical company announced it had increased its share buy-back plan by 10 million shares.

Shares of insurance companies rose amid optimism that inflation will not accelerate and interest rates will stabilize, analysts said. Higher rates hurt big holdings of bonds, and inflation increases the cost of making good on claims.

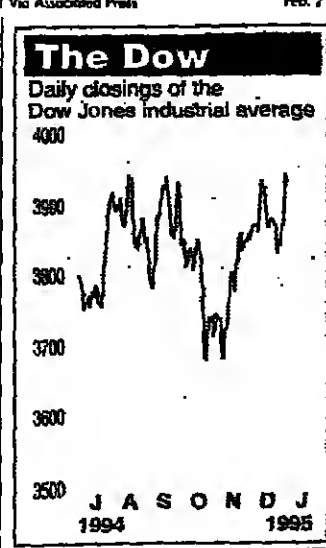
Aetna Life & Casualty gained 1/4 to 52 1/4. Semiconductor stocks fell amid a 1 1/2 slump, to 17 1/4, in the shares of National Semiconductor after the company's rating was lowered on concerns about earnings and revenue this year.

Intel fell 1/4 to 73 1/4. Texas Instruments declined 1/4 to 73 1/4, and Advanced Micro Devices dropped 1 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Alia Research jumped 4 1/4, to 26, on news Silicon Graphics was buying it and Wavefront Technologies in stock-swap deals valued at \$500 million.

Kongat fell 2 1/4, to 24, after the disk drive component maker announced lower-than-expected earnings.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)



**NYSE Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4

**NASDAQ Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4

**AMEX Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4
WAXT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	-1 1/4

**Market Sales**

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ	Total
317,800,000	21,200,000	2,100,000	341,100,000

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34
S&P 500	1,015.00	1,010.00	1,012.50	-0.25
NASDAQ	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	1,015.00	1,010.00	1,012.50	-0.25
S&P 400	1,015.00	1,010.00	1,012.50	-0.25
S&P 600	1,015.00	1,010.00	1,012.50	-0.25

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34
NYSE Industrial	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34
NYSE Retail	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50
NASDAQ Industrial	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50
NASDAQ Retail	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Composite	21,200.00	21,150.00	21,180.00	-0.20
AMEX Industrial	21,200.00	21,150.00	21,180.00	-0.20
AMEX Retail	21,200.00	21,150.00	21,180.00	-0.20

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Bond	101.50	101.00	101.25	-0.25
Dow Jones Corporate	101.50	101.00	101.25	-0.25
Dow Jones Government	101.50	101.00	101.25	-0.25

**NYSE Diary**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34
NYSE Industrial	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34
NYSE Retail	3,940.00	3,935.00	3,937.39	-0.34

**NASDAQ Diary**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50
NASDAQ Industrial	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50
NASDAQ Retail	2,100.00	2,090.00	2,095.00	-0.50

**Spot Commodities**

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	22.50	22.40	22.45	+0.05
Natural Gas	1.50	1.45	1.48	-0.02
Gold	380.00	378.00	379.00	-0.50

**EUROPEAN FUTURES**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,795.00	-0.50
DAX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,795.00	-0.50
Nikkei	12,000.00	11,900.00	11,950.00	-0.50

**Metals**

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	378.00	379.00	-0.50
Silver	15.00	14.80	14.90	-0.05
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.48	-0.02

**Financial**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,795.00	-0.50
DAX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,795.00	-0.50
Nikkei	12,000.00	11,900.00	11,950.00	-0.50

**3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION (LIFE)**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

**3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION (LIFE)**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

**3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION (LIFE)**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

**3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION (LIFE)**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

**3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION (LIFE)**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

**3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION (LIFE)**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
3-MONTH HYPERINFLATION	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,795.00	-0.50
DAX	1,800.00	1,790.00	1,795.00	-0.50
Nikkei	12,000.00	11,900.00	11,950.00	-0.50

**Dividends**

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.50	4.5%
Microsoft	1.00	3.5%
Apple	0.50	2.5%

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## U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

## Drinks and Snacks Bolster PepsiCo

PURCHASE, New York (Combined Dispatches) — PepsiCo Inc. said Tuesday its fourth-quarter profit rose 16 percent, to \$513.3 million, as strong beverage and snack-food sales offset a drop in profit from the company's restaurants.

Sales grew 18 percent, to \$9.12 billion. Profit for the quarter included a gain from accounting changes of \$10.7 million. Operating profit increased by \$34.9 million because the quarter had an extra week this year.

For the year, sales rose 14 percent, to 28.47 billion, and profit increased 10 percent, to \$1.75 billion.

● CPC International Inc. said Tuesday its fourth-quarter profit rose 9 percent, to \$136.5 million, strengthened by sharply higher earnings for overseas food products. The company said sales rose 15 percent, to just over \$2 billion.

## U.S. Productivity Increases by 2.2%

WASHINGTON (AP) — Productivity in the American workplace rose 2.2 percent last year, the fifth straight annual advance, as output shot up to a 10-year high, the U.S. Labor Department said Tuesday.

Nonfarm productivity, or output per hour of workers, was bolstered in part last year by a 1.8 percent increase in a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the fourth quarter. Productivity had risen 3.2 percent in the third quarter.

The 1994 performance followed gains of 1.5 percent in 1993 and 2.7 percent in 1992. Productivity last declined on an annual basis in 1989, when it fell 0.9 percent.

## Mortgage Move Lifts Net for Sears

CHICAGO (Combined Dispatches) — Sears, Roebuck & Co. said Tuesday its fourth-quarter net income grew 26 percent, though most of the increase was due to the retailing and financial services concern's cancellation of its mortgage on the Sears Tower building.

In November, Sears transferred ownership of its Chicago headquarters building to its mortgage lenders. The company's net income increased to \$685 million from \$545 million a year earlier.

The Merchandise Group's fourth-quarter profit rose 17.5 percent, to \$365 million from \$310 million in the 1993 quarter. Revenue rose 6.9 percent, to \$9.93 billion from \$9.29 billion. That offset a 37 percent decline in operating profit from Sears' majority stake in Allstate Insurance Co., which Sears plans to spin off this year.

## Twentieth Century to Buy Benham

KANSAS CITY (Bloomberg) — Twentieth Century Co. said Tuesday it agreed to acquire Benham Group, a rival mutual-fund company, for about \$150 million.

The two companies have combined assets of \$37 billion. The purchase gives Twentieth Century access to Benham's 35 bond funds and \$10.7 billion in customer assets.

## For the Record

SBC Communications Inc., the parent company of Southwest Bell Telephone Co., has bought a 40 percent equity stake in VTR Investments, a closely-held Chilean telecommunications company, for \$16.6 million.

Silicon Graphics Inc. plans to buy Alias Research Inc. and Wavefront Technologies Inc.; both companies make software used to create three-dimensional graphics. The transaction will involve stock swaps, with Silicon Graphics issuing \$500 million in new shares to acquire the companies.

Temeco Inc. said fourth-quarter profit jumped 53 percent, to \$209 million, from \$137 million a year earlier. The company, whose businesses include pipeline construction, auto parts and ship design, said sales fell to \$2.8 billion from \$3.1 billion.

AlliedSignal Inc., a maker of aircraft components and auto parts, said fourth-quarter profit rose 16 percent, to \$205 million, on strong sales gains as it introduced new products.

Anheuser-Busch Cos. said fourth-quarter profit rose 5 percent, to \$175.7 million, as beer sales increased. The world's largest brewer said revenue rose 3 percent, to \$3.35 billion.

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## NBA Player Hits Fan in Stands

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — Soccer player Eric Cantona is not the only athlete with a sensitive psyche and overlarge ears. The Houston Rockets' temperamental guard Vernon Maxwell, who has a history of off-court troubles, charged 10 rows into the stands and, according to witnesses, punched a spectator during the third quarter of a 120-82 loss to the Portland Trail Blazers on Monday night.

The 35-year-old man, Steve George, said he will press charges. "He hit me square," George said as he held an ice pack to the left side of his jaw. "I was hit by an NBA player in the face while I was sitting in row L and I'm not happy."

Teammate Robert Horry and a Rockets assistant coach, Larry Smith, chased Maxwell into the crowd. All three were ejected from the game; Maxwell faces at least a suspension by the league.

He was charged with illegal possession of a gun in March. In 1992, he was arrested twice in nightclub altercations.

Maxwell, Horry and Smith left Memorial Coliseum before the game ended and could not be reached for comment. The team spent the night in a Portland hotel, but Maxwell was not accepting calls.

His teammates said there is no excuse for a player charging into the crowd. "You hear hecklers at all arenas," Mario Elie said. "That's how it is. You deal with it. That's part of the game. They pay their ticket, they get a little drunk, they say something rude, but you've got to go beyond that."

"Everybody's supposed to be a man and be responsible for your action," said Hakeem Olajuwon. "So, I don't think it was wise to go into the crowd, and we'll pay the price."

Those sitting near Steve George and his brother, Nick, said the heckling had not been exceptionally nasty.

"It was clean heckling," said a fan who was sitting in front of the George brothers and did not want his name used. "I've done worse myself."

"I'm a fan yelling about the game," George said. "I was definitely riding Vernon. You know, 'Five points, four fouls, you're not having a good night.' I don't deserve to get hit in the face for that."

George lives in Atlanta but grew up in Portland and was in town visiting family when he decided to go to the game with his brother.

The defending champion Rockets, a night after taking basketball to its highest level with a 124-100 victory in Phoenix, were handed their most one-sided of the season in a contest that disintegrated into a series of confrontations in the second half.

The first ejections came with 11:29 left in the third period.

Chris Dudley, who played Olajuwon to a standstill in the first half, blocked Otis Thorpe's shot and grabbed the ball. Thorpe's arm became entangled with Dudley's and the Houston player was called for a foul.

After the whistle was blown, Thorpe grabbed Dudley by the neck, the Portland center threw the ball at Thorpe, then the two threatened each other.

But no punches were thrown, until eight minutes later.

## The Real Selanne Is Back With Jets, Racking Up Goals

The Associated Press

The Teemu Selanne who won the National Hockey League's rookie of the year award in 1993 is back. He scored twice Monday night in Winnipeg's 5-4 victory in Calgary, the Jets' first on the road this season after three losses.

"You can just feel that this is such an important victory for us," said Selanne.

### NHL HIGHLIGHTS

who also had an assist and, with 15 points, tied Quebec's Joe Sakic for the lead in the scoring race.

Dallas Drake scored the winner with 17:2 seconds left in a six-goal third period, firing in a shot as he was being hooked to the ice.

"I didn't even know it had went in until I stood up," said Drake, who was mobbed by his teammates.

Selanne scored 76 goals and had 132 points in his first NHL season, when he shattered Mike Bossy's rookie goal-scoring record of 53 and Peter Stastny's rookie points record of 109.

His next season was ended after just 51 games by a severed Achilles tendon.

"It was a year I want to forget," said the 24-year-old from Helsinki, who has seven goals in nine games this year. "That injury was so tough for me. I knew that after my injury it would take some time to get back. I'm surprised because I feel great."

Selanne tied the score 3 1/2 minutes before Drake's winner.

Selanne had a chance to break a 3-3 tie at 6:11 of the third period when he was hooked on a breakaway by Wes Walz and referee Andy Van Hellemond called for a penalty shot.

Selanne hit the post. "When I didn't score I wondered what would have happened if I shot a bit lower," he said. "When I scored that second goal, it was such a big goal, but it



Mats Sundin, who got one of the Maple Leafs' five straight power-play goals, saw good times ahead; for the Sharks' Jamie Baker, a loss loomed.

was lucky too because it was a bad shot." Maples Leafs 7, Sharks 3: Dave Andreychuk scored two of host Toronto's five power-play goals to help halt San Jose's six-game undefeated streak.

Terry Yake, Dave Ellert and Mats Sundin also scored on power plays as Toronto got a goal on each of its first five

manpower advantages Monday night. Doug Gilmour added two even-strength goals.

Senators 2, Flyers 0: Goalie Don Beaupre stopped 34 shots, one a penalty shot, to give host Ottawa its first NHL shutout. It also was the Senators' first victory this season.

## Clinton Deadline Is Delayed a Day House Republican Leaders Oppose Federal Intervention

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Faced with a task so difficult that the striking baseball players and owners have been unable to solve it in eight months, President Bill Clinton and the mediator he has asked to settle the dispute have taken a step back. Bill Ury Jr., the mediator, was supposed to present Clinton with a proposal that was to be his best effort to produce an agreement, or one that possibly could serve as the basis for legislation by which Congress could impose a settlement.

But in a 40-minute meeting Monday at the White House, Ury asked the president for additional time to refine his proposal, and Clinton readily agreed, asking Ury to deliver his recommended settlement at 3 P.M. Tuesday.

Michael D. McCurry, Clinton's press secretary, said the president was "not overly optimistic" about the prospects for a settlement. Clinton, McCurry said, had been told that the negotiators "did not appear to make significant progress."

But there was no progress to be made Monday because negotiations for the two sides did not even meet. Nor did they meet separately with Ury to discuss a settlement, as they have so often in the plodding talks. Each side did meet with the mediator, but he summoned them to get their input for the proposal he was formulating.

A person familiar with Ury's efforts said that when

he left his office at 4:55 p.m., picked up by Labor Secretary Robert Reich's driver, he took a proposal with him. But he apparently left it in his briefcase, at least figuratively, when he met first with Reich and Bruce Lindsey, the deputy White House counsel, for about 45 minutes, then with those two and Clinton.

"He didn't want to leave any stone unturned," Reich said at a news briefing. "He didn't want to risk not thinking of and not giving both parties a full opportunity for resolving this dispute."

Noting that this was the 100th anniversary of Babe Ruth's birth, Reich said that "the Babe would not have been enormously optimistic for a quick settlement."

When the president was asked in the Oval Office earlier in the day about the status of the talks, he said: "We're working—I just keep telling them to play ball. It's time to go. It's just a few hundred folks trying to figure out how to divide nearly two billion dollars. They ought to be able to figure that out in time for the rest of America to enjoy this baseball season."

Ury, following Reich at the news briefing at the Mayflower Hotel, site of the non-talks, said he was "usually very optimistic" and "not very pessimistic," although it seems to be very difficult to find a voluntary agreement.

Mark Maske of The Washington Post reported.

Once Ury makes his recommendation to Clinton, the next step will be to attempt to get the owners and players to accept those terms as their new labor agreement, or to negotiate a settlement of their own based on the recommendation.

If that fails, the administration will have to sort through its options, which apparently include trying to get the parties to submit voluntarily to binding arbitration, or asking Congress to approve special legislation to either force the two sides into binding arbitration or impose the terms of Ury's recommendation as the settlement.

But the House Republican Conference's chairman, John A. Boehner of Ohio, suggested Monday that the House's Republican leadership is opposed to federal intervention in the baseball strike. He said that Speaker Newt Gingrich shared his view "that we should not involve ourselves in this dispute."

"I think disputes between labor and management ought to be resolved between labor and management," said Boehner, the fourth-ranking Republican in the House. "And if the two parties want to bring a third-party negotiator or mediator in, that should be their decision."

The Senate Judiciary Committee's chairman, Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, suggested that Clinton ask Congress for a limiting of the antitrust exemption to allow the players to sue the owners if they again impose settlement terms.

Hatch said he believed that would be preferable to an imposed settlement, and added that it would be more favorably received by Congress. "A lot of people don't want Congress to get involved, and there would be a lot more resistance if he tries to impose a solution," he said.

"I don't think Clinton can afford to impose conditions on either side because it flies in the face of good collective bargaining," Hatch said. "I think he did the right thing in getting the parties together. To me, that's O.K. But telling them what to do is not so good."

## Oklahoma State Tops No. 2 Kansas

The Associated Press

Bryant Reeves didn't waste any time making his statement. On Oklahoma State's first possession, the 7-foot senior wheeled and went right at visiting Kansas' 7-2 Greg Ostertag, who had outplayed Reeves in three games last season.

Ostertag blocked the shot, but Reeves recovered the ball, went back up, drew a foul and made both free throws. He was on his way to a 33-point, 20-rebound game that carried

No. 24 Oklahoma State to a 79-69 victory over the second-ranked Jayhawks on Monday night.

"I thought Bryant was sensational," said Kansas' coach, Roy Williams. "I can't remember a post player doing that much against us in my seven years."

The Cowboys took over first place in the Big Eight Conference with their 15th straight home victory.

Reeves' 20 rebounds were a career-high and came on a night when he became just the fifth Big Eight player to reach 2,000 points and 1,000 rebounds in a career. He also became the first Cowboy to have at least 30 points and 20 rebounds in a game.

Reeves had 14 points and a dozen rebounds in the first half, while Ostertag had two points, one rebound and played only nine minutes.

"Bryant was playing so well, I thought it bothered Greg," Williams said.

Oklahoma State won its sixth straight conference game, the first Cowboys team to do that since 1965.

## Put a Cap on Scab-Player Madness, Support the Orioles

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's nice to hear elected public servants talking about ending the baseball strike. But how can we help them?

I have a suggestion. Go out and buy a Baltimore Orioles baseball cap and wear it, day and night, until further notice.

Their black-and-orange insignia has become a symbol of resistance to scab baseball. Forget all the flapdoodle of the

Dallas Cowboys being America's Team. That was just a marketing slogan from a haughty regional football team.

It is fitting that the Baltimore Orioles play only a few miles from Fort McHenry, where Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Baltimore Orioles are America's Team now.

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my baseball!" — Nathan Hale Angelos.

The Baltimore Orioles respect the baseball fans of America. The owner, Peter Angelos, is on record that he would rather play no games at all than send out a team of replacement players.

"Give me baseball or give me death" — Patrick Henry Angelos.

A lawyer who has worked with unions, a newcomer to baseball, Angelos does not want to insult the history of baseball by digging up stock clerks and putting them in the uniform worn by both Robinsons and all the Rippers, too. Now America must use the Orioles' ball cap as its banner.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare my Orioles' dignity!" — John Greenleaf Whittier Angelos.

Why wear the cap of one of the new-breed grouch-grabbers of the National Basketball Association? Never mind the faddish San Jose Sharks cap. Forget about the black-and-white Raiders cap that once stood for mindless biker-style resistance. Give up the black-and-white Chicago White Sox cap. Put away your old Jordan Bulls cap. Both those teams



are owned by Jerry Reinsdorf, one of the leaders of the salary cap-or-scabs movement.

Even in the dead of winter, wear that Orioles ball cap, particularly if you're inside the Beltway around Washington, D.C. They're starting to pay attention now.

The politicians are apparently hearing from merchants in Florida and Arizona who fear a huge drop in ticket sales and hotel reservations and restaurant dining for the annual pilgrimage to spring training if the owners send in the clowns. It's getting ugly out there.

The owners are holding ludicrous tryout camps, bringing in nobodies. The owners are issuing pious statements that they

will cut ticket prices for these threatened scab games. Some lumbering out is going to wear the uniform of Willie Mays. Some play-footed reject is going to wear the uniform of Roberto Clemente. Some incompetent is going to wear the uniform of Al Kaline. How dare they?

Only one other team has shown respect for baseball. The Toronto Blue Jays, forbidden by provincial law from using replacement players, might play their so-called official games in Florida, but at least the Blue Jays' management will not force Cito Gaston and his coaches to work with these desperados.

The club leadership understands it would be wrong to make proud baseball people work in public with unskilled labor. For that, all Canadian baseball fans should wear a Blue Jays cap, as a sign of respect for the game.

There are complex issues to be worked out. The players, of course, are arrogant and overpaid and simplistic, and wouldn't identify with other unions.

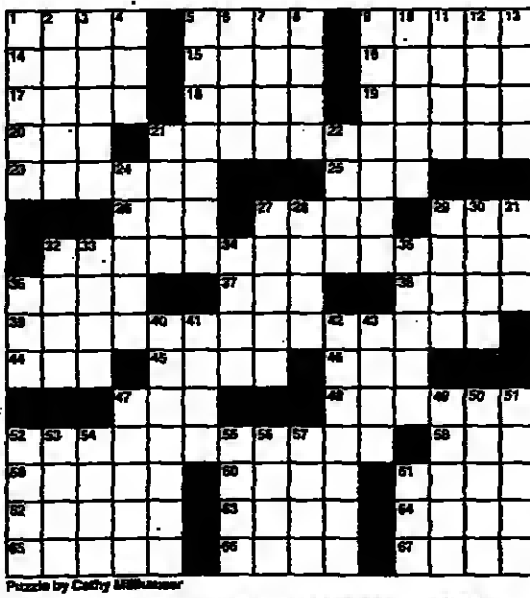
But it is the owners who are still fixated on a salary cap to solve the troubles they made by spending too much money. The owners have put vendors and ushers out of work in the big cities; now they threaten hotel maids and husbands with unemployment in Florida and Arizona. I'm sure they don't care.

Put on your Blue Jays' cap in Canada. Put on your Orioles' cap in the States. Let the caps send the owners and the players and the politicians a message: Baseball, yes. Scabs, never.

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 Italian sports car, informally  
5 Prez's helper  
9 Beat with feet  
14 View from some dorms  
15 Science magazine  
16 Burned up

DOWN  
1 Sea shades  
2 Soap star Susan  
3 Bogus  
4 Nabokov heroine  
5 Stromboli, e.g.  
6 Radiate  
7 Within: Prefix  
8 Boardwalk abutment  
9 Mosque feature  
10 Skater Heiden and others  
11 Curbside cry  
12 Beu Brummell's school  
13 Escalator inventor Jesse  
14 Persevering  
15 Cronies  
16 Parsley part  
17 More than lethargic  
18 Platter  
19 Chief  
20 Dined projection  
21 Saturn's wife  
22 Slangy goodbye  
23 Writer Pica  
24 Have a bout with  
25 Alimentary canal section  
26 Slave of Annerlis  
27 Current S-Across  
28 Distress signal  
29 Trudge  
30 "Your turn," via radio  
31 Worked with nails  
32 Tunnel, e.g.  
33 Propensity



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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 7

ACROSS  
1. LAMBORGHINI  
5. BOB  
9. TAP  
14. BALCONY  
15. NATURE  
16. TOAST  
DOWN  
1. SHIRAZ  
2. SUSAN SARANDON  
3. BOGUS  
4. INVOKED  
5. STROMBOLI  
6. RADIATE  
7. WITHIN  
8. BOARDWALK  
9. MINARET  
10. SKATER  
11. CURBSIDE  
12. BEU  
13. ESCALATOR  
14. PERSEVERING  
15. CRONIES  
16. PARSLEY  
17. MORE  
18. PLATTER  
19. CHIEF  
20. DINED  
21. SATURN  
22. Slangy  
23. WRITER  
24. HAVE  
25. ALIMENTARY  
26. SLAVE  
27. CURRENT  
28. DISTRESS  
29. TRUDGE  
30. YOUR  
31. WORKED  
32. TUNNEL  
33. PROPENSITY

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